"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 30— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925.			
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DIVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
25th ,,	CHINA		7,452
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,062
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,943
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	18,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through Steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 42	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,985
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer*	..
14th May ..	A Steamer*	..
28th ,, ..	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	KHYBER
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	MOLDAVIA.
31st ,,	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,696	COMORIN
12th May	SICILIA	6,803	DEVANHA
9th Jun	SARDINIA	6,684	

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
4th Feb.	BARPETTA	Basrah via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports
4th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
6th ,,	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
9th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX; 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	17559	11th Jan.	5th Feb.
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan.	6th Feb
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	13th Jan.	7th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	7th Feb.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27 Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant. (Sind)	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd, Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Subo, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
6, CLOSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ..	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ..	Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee)	the Trustee of the Reserved Funds.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum - Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar:—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42114.

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MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
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REDUCE
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KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
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Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL PASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.
Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Disease any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Sore, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—COPYHOLDER, must be matriculate and able to read English script fluently. One with previous experience will be given preference. Application in own handwriting to be addressed to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—CHIEF-AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a reliable Life Insurance Office. Handsome salary and Commission to those, who are capable. Apply G. MEHTA & CO., Motta Bajjar, Navsari.
A 22597

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Up-country Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22569

WANTED, MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE.
A M699

WANTED—A competent CHEMIST, having sufficient experience in manufacturing Pharmaceutical Preparations, Flavouring Essences and Chemicals. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to DELHI AERATED WATERS & CHEMISTS CO.
A M748

WANTED.—Experienced PROOF READER for the News Department of a daily newspaper. One who has served on the staff of a daily newspaper will be preferred. Applications in applicant's own handwriting giving full particulars to be addressed to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLAND returned journalist expert international notes SEEKS immediate JOB on editorial staff of daily or weekly. *Knows Gujarati. Box No. 678, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."*
B M746

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and *STORING purposes. Apply THE* INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington *Road, off Jacob Circle.*
C 22615

TO LET—OIL MILL.—Want to let on hire a *complete Oil Mill at Nadiad, machinery* by Rose Downs and Thompson, capacity one ton an hour. Those desirous of working the Mills, please apply to *SWADESHI* OIL MILLS, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K22595

FLATS FOR HIRE IN DECENT LOCALITY.—TO LET—GROUND and FIRST *FLOORS of the Southern portion of the Hill* View Bungalow on the Hughes Road, each consisting of drawing, dining, three bed-rooms and kitchen. Monthly rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 respectively. Motor and Victoria stands *at short reach as the Chemists, Kemp and* Co. To keep the premises in clean and sanitary condition, tenants of refined habits only may please inquire within the premises or write to Box No. 674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 725

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY FATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 4.0, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195. Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225. Remington Portable Rs. 224. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	161
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 2, 125, Gujarati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

FOR SALE—One Brand new German "ROFA" TYPEWRITER, complete with self-locking case Rs. 130. Apply JOSHI 223, Amritwadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.
N M743

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim
K M737

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PUMP bed, Cotton Baling Finisher Press, Boiler. Write to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K M744

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A match for a cosmopolitan high class gentleman. Minimum monthly income Rs. 5,000 which is progressing. Highly cultured, beautiful and young. Ladies thoroughly educated, accomplished, fair and bright, cheerful of any class or creed need only apply with their photo. Parsees in preference. Apply to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M715

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication *in the "Sunday Chronicle."* Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return *rejected photographs, accompanied by* stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Schools Committee's letter—Intimating that a vacancy has occurred in the committee owing to the death of Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla; (b) Election of a member of the Schools Committee.

2. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute—Requesting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the Institute to be held in Edinburgh in July next.

3. Letter from Federation Internationale Du Batiment et Des Travaux Publics—Inviting the Corporation to appoint a representative to attend the Fourth International Congress of Buildings and Public Works to be held in Paris in June next.

4. Letter from the President, Ahmedabad Municipality—Forwarding a resolution passed by the Municipality, appreciating the action of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, President of the Bombay Corporation in declining invitations to attend the functions held in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy during his recent visit to Bombay and congratulating the Commissioner for frankly and fearlessly praising Mr. Patel's work as the President of the Corporation.

5. Letter from the President, Broach City Municipality—Forwarding a resolution passed by the Board, congratulating Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Bombay Corporation, for conscientiously refusing to be present at the various functions organised in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Bombay.

6. Letter from Mr. Gungadas Tulsidas—Suggesting that clocks may be provided on all Municipal Markets in the City.

7. Letter from Mr. Gungadas Tulsidas—Regarding the question of reserving portions of the road-side for hawkers.

8. Letter from Mr. Hiralal Bakordas—Complaining of nuisance caused by a palm tree in front of his residence on Sandhurst Road.

9. Letter from Bizan Dosa, Sweeper—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the service rendered by his mother in the Health Department.

10. Letter from Mr. A. B. Maude—Regarding a scheme for easy mass-literacy.

11. Letter from Messrs. Rege and Saraiya, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs Jani Girjashankar and Co.—Regarding the question of refund of Town Duty on Sugar which is subsequently refined.

12. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Helpless Beggars Relief Committee—Requesting that the grant of Rs. 1,000 per mensem given by the Corporation to the Committee may be renewed for a period of one year further.

13-14. Letters from the Secretary, Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam—Forwarding resolutions passed by the Anjuman thanking the Corporation for appointing Mr. Mahomed Ismail Faruqui to be the Secretary of the Schools Committee and for appointing Mr. A. A. Moulvi to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

15. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Young Men's Muslim Association—Forwarding a resolution passed by the Association expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. A. A. Moulvi and Mr. M. I. Faruqui as Deputy Municipal Commissioner and Secretary, Schools Committee respectively.

16. Letter from the Managing Agents, Crescent Insurance Company, Ltd.—Complaining about their telephone being out of order.

17. Letter from Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C.—Pointing out places where washing and bathing places can be constructed.

18. Letter from Mr. Balai Adamji—Regarding his application for a license to conduct an oil mill at Cavel Street.

19. Letter from Mr. Kalu Adam—Regarding his application for a license to conduct a ghani at Lady Jamsetji Road.

20. Letter from Mr. S. V. Modak—Regarding a Municipal requisition asking him to vacate his room in the Municipal premises at Lady Jamsetji Road.

21. Letter from Mr. Balkrishna V. Dixit—Regarding the insufficiency of privy seats in his chawl in Zaoba's Wadi.

22. Letter from Mr. S. M. Jhabwala, President of a meeting of the shop-keepers of Crawford Market—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting regarding increased rents.

23. Letter from Mr. Ramjimull Babulal and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at their premises in Kalbadevi Road.

24. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee—Inviting attention to a resolution passed by the National Congress at Belgaum, regarding the spread of hand-spinning and khaddar.

25. Letter from Mr. A. A. Naik—Regarding the assessment charges of his properties in G. Ward.

26. Letter from Mr. Rahimtulla Sherif—Requesting that he may be re-employed in any of the Municipal departments.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

27. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs. 1,060 to meet the cost of making four hand vehicles for carrying the dead bodies of the poor classes of Hindus and of the lighting charges in the Tank Bunder Cemetery.

28. Recommending sanction to the cost of constructing a portion of a drain in Nardulla 50 feet Cross Road estimated at Rs. 6,077 being met from the savings in the grant for the work of constructing a storm water drain in Nardulla 50 feet Main Road.

29. *Forwarding for information a resolution* giving sanction to the discounting of bills of Rs. 4 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India for a period of 12 months at 5½ per cent. *per annum.*

30. Recommending sanction to the work of constructing two chawls for halalkhores and bugaries at Valpakhady being carried out at an enhanced cost of Rs. 2,30,941.

31. *Recommending sanction to the water* charges by meter measurement to the consumers of water outside the Bombay Municipal *Limits being fixed as shown in the revised* schedule submitted by the Commissioner.

32. *Selecting, subject to the control of the* Corporation, certain banks for the deposit of surplus moneys.

33. *Recommending sanction to the maxi*mum amount of additional pension admissible *under the Rules being granted to Khan Baha*dur B. D. Banaji, late Assessor and Collector, from the date of his retirement.

34. *Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,000 from* Surplus Cash Balances to meet the payment *of the Corporation's contribution in aid of* the rescue work undertaken by the Bombay Vigilance Association and for informing the *Corporation that they should forward such* applications for sanction in very rare cases only.

35. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,000 from Surplus Cash Balances to meet the payment of the Corporation's contribution in aid of St. Catherine's Home on Parel Hill and for informing the Corporation that they should forward such applications for sanction in very rare cases only.

36. *Authorizing the Commissioner, subject* to the Corporation's sanction to agree to the arrangement with Government for the supply of 12,000 gallons minimum Pacific Iodide from Belgium for a period of three years.

37. Recommending sanction to the Commissioner's proposal to enter into an agreement with Messrs. the Publicity Society of India for putting up Kiosks for advertisement purposes on Government telegraph posts and on Tramway poles.

38. Recommending that Khan Saheb K. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, be informed that the case cited by him regarding the discounting of bills of Rs. 4 lakhs with the Imperial Bank of India does not require the sanction of the Corporation.

39-40. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (39) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (40) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

41. Reporting on the question whether the Schools Committees were able to pay in aid as for the year 1923-24 grants-in-aid to the Primary Schools of the city to the full extent or one-third expenditure as allowed under the grant-in-aid code.

42. Reporting as to the legality of paying compassionate allowances to the heirs of certain deceased employees of the Schools Committee.

43. Recommending that the offer of Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhuwandas of Rs. 2,500 to be kept as a Trust Fund for the distribution of prizes to students of certain schools may be accepted.

44. Intimating that the grant of Rs. 7,000 sanctioned by the Corporation will be required for giving effect to the scheme of the Boy Scouts Movement alone.

45. Regarding the question of imparting instructions to school children in the rules regulating the movement of traffic.

46. Reporting on the question of allowing the hawkers of unwholesome and harmful articles of foodstuff from approaching the schools during recess hours.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

47. Forwarding detailed working plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 2,49,902 for the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Students' Hostel.

48. Reporting on the question of the desirability or otherwise of introducing the Milnes-Daimler System of refuse collection in the City.

49. Reporting on the question whether certain Tramway extensions are necessary.

50. Reporting as to whether the King's Circle Tram extension is necessary for public convenience.

51. Reporting on the question whether it is necessary to appoint an additional analyst in connection with the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

52. Forwarding returns showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

53. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

54. Submitting a statement of motor vehicles taxed during the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

55. Suggesting that certain items regarding the standardization of weights and measures may be deleted from the list of the outstanding business.

56. Requesting approval to a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 40,600 for laying a 6" water main in the west foot-path at Sopariwa Road.

57. Reporting on a letter from Mr. A. K. Dawood and others regarding the condition of Huzria Street, New Nagpada.

58. Reporting on the Municipal Auditor's letter regarding certain transactions on account of the several heads of Advances during the year 1922-23.

59. Regarding the question of reserving play-grounds at Tulsiramapada for the children residing round about Parel Chawl Road, etc.

60. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 121-11-0 being paid to Vishram Babu, a sluceman in the Water Department.

61. (a) Regarding the question of acquiring set-back lands at Cavel Street at its east end. (b) Letter from Mr. Ramdas Javerbhai on the same point.

62. Requesting sanction to the work of Survey for the construction of a sewage outfall at Colaba being carried out by the Port Trust at a cost of Rs. 12,300.

63. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

64. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain plots of land at DeLisle Road to Mr. Narayan Jagannath Purav.

65. Forwarding a letter from Mr. R. P. Masani and Mr. A. A. Moulvi reporting that they have delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

66. Regarding the reconstruction of latrines and urinals in place of those demolished in front of a mosque at the junction of Tulsi Pipe Line Road and Fergusson Road.

67. Regarding the question of laying out the whole of the Babula Tank site as a playground.

68. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes.

69. Reporting as to the nuisance caused by the noise created in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga.

70. Reporting on a letter from Abdullabhai Jaferji regarding insufficiency of water supply on the fourth floor of Raja Mansions, Bhandari Street.

71. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1924.

72. Reporting on letters from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Bombay Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, regarding nuisances existing at certain places in the City.

73. Forwarding copy of an Office Order issued by him regarding the appointment of Mr. W. D. Hughes as Hydraulic Testing Officer.

74. Requesting approval to the expenses incurred in improving the private street known as Wanzawadi Lane off Lady Jamsetji Road *being declared Improvement Expenses under* Section 494 of the Municipal Act.

75. Requesting sanction to certain unsound buildings in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme being removed.

76. *Regarding the desirability of widening* the narrow lanes of Zaoba's Dart.

77. *Forwarding a letter from the Tram*ways Company regarding the general question of fares on Tramway extensions.

78. *Requesting approval to estimates* amounting to Rs. 34,450 for the work of installing an air compressor plant at Gowalia Tank Road.

79. Forwarding a statement showing the *balances due by the Corporation to the Secre*tary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security Holders.

80. Forwarding a Government Press Note on the Hospital Extension Report.

81. Submitting plans and estimates for the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner at Cumballa Hill.

82. Submitting plans and estimates for the construction of a market at Chaupati.

83. Forwarding Revised Estimates for the year 1924-25.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

84. Forwarding a Press Note on the question of giving Government assistance for cheap housing for the middle classes.

85. *Intimating that Government regret* that they cannot accept the Corporation's recommendation to set all clocks in their compounds by Bombay Time.

86. Regarding the payment of fees to mem-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

bers of the Advisory Committees for the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban Division for attendance at Committee meetings.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S LETTERS—

87. Forwarding an abstract of the Trust's accounts with the Auditor's report thereon for the year ending 31st March 1924.

88. Forwarding a Notification issued by the Board relating to the Street Scheme West Chaupati.

89. Letter from Mr. D. W. Wilson, C.I.E. —Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

90. Letter from Mr. D. L. Meisheri and Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri.

91. Letter from Lt. Saegert, R.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution conveying to him their appreciation of his heroic effort to rescue the late Mr. Bawla and his companions from the hands of the assassins.

92. Letter from Mr. A. A. Moulvi and Mr. R. P. Desai—Stating that they have delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

93. Reporting that Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh have ceased to be members of the Water Supply Committee.

94. Reporting that Dr. D. D. Sathaye Dr G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. M. B. Velkar have ceased to be members of the Sanitary Measures Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

95. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, seconded by Mr. R. S. Asavle—For appointing Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya to be a member of the Roads Committee.

96. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the causes which led to the accumulation of a large quantity of refuse in a lane at Falkland Road complained of by the Social Service League.

97. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole—For appointing Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar to be a member of the Roads Committee.

98. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master and several other Councillors—For expressing opinion that it is not desirable to instal a destructor at Bapty Road Kutchra depot site.

99. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For requesting the Schools Committee to submit a quarterly report of the work done in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

100-101. From Mr. Fateh Mahmad M. A. Haji, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (100). For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the inadequacy of name boards on the streets and (101). For obtaining a report as to the advisability of putting up signboards at important junctions of streets indicating to what places the streets lead.

102. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. V. A. Desai—For appointing Mr. Fateh Mahmad Mahmadji Adamji Haji to be a member of the Roads Committee.

103. From Mr. Mahomed Hosein A. Havelwala—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the passages leading to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill being sufficiently lighted.

104. From Mr. R. S. Asavle—For expressing opinion that whenever the Corporation have to make an appointment it should be made from among the Municipal employees.

105. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that Municipal Officers except the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, should not be given Municipal motor cars.

106. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For requesting the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Tramways Company to the congestion of traffic between Pydhoni and Dadar on Sundays and holidays.

107. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For removing the distinction between the Senior and Junior honorary appointments at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

108. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar For expressing opinion that steps should be taken to keep the public latrines and urinals lighted at night.

109. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxuman—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great inconvenience caused to traffic on the eastern end of Gamdevi Road on account of a compound wall of a building standing within the set-back line of the road.

110. From Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should place few boxes in each ward to receive complaints from the public.

111. From Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insufficiency of lights at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

112. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps to have the plot of land at Nowroji Hill Estate which has been reserved as a play ground levelled and rolled.

113. From Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, seconded by Mr. V. A. Desai—For expressing opinion that the working of each department of the Municipality should be published and circulated to the public.

114. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to inform the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities of the desirability of providing a carriage way from the New Overbridge at Dadar to the New Island platform.

115. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report as to whether time has not arrived for constructing washing and bathing places in crowded localities of E., F. and G. Wards.

116. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to ask the City Improvement Trust to complete the work of constructing the road from Suparibaug Road *to the Bacteriological Laboratory.*

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

117. Regarding the offer of Sir Currumbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., for giving a donation *of Rs. 1 lakh as a Trust Fund to the Corpo*ration for the purpose of a school giving primary, secondary and industrial education in the name of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

118. *Regarding the question of calling* upon landlords to take separate water connections for eating houses.

119. Regarding schemes for the main drainage and sewerage of the City.

120. *Regarding the question of revising the* regular lines on the west side of Ardeshir *Dadv Street and the question of leasing the* set back land of certain premises falling within the regular lines.

121. Regarding the question of imposing restrictions on the weight and speed of motor *vehicles that may be allowed to use Munici*pal roads in the City.

122. *Regarding a complaint about the* foreshore near Warden Road being reserved for Europeans only.

123. *Regarding the unsatisfactory condition* of certain roads at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Level Crossing.

124. Regarding proposals for prescribing revised regular lines for 1st Marine Street.

125. Regarding the question of shifting a Hindu Temple from its present site on Lady Jamsetji Road.

126. Regarding a scheme for creating a con-

PUBLIC NOTICES.

tre for the location of all milch cattle stables at Trombay.

127. Regarding proposals for removing the water closet situated in the compound of the Municipal chawls at Valpakhady from the vicinity of Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple and for providing lights in the chawls.

128. Regarding a proposal for the amendment of Section 381 (1) of the Municipal Act dealing with preliminary measures for the prevention of malaria.

129. Regarding the question of carrying out an intensive propaganda of abstinence by issuing handbills, etc., in E, F and G Wards with a view to checking the increasing evil of drink among the working classes of the City.

130. Regarding the question of stopping the working of a lime kiln put up by Dr. B. S. Shroff for burning lime at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

131. Regarding the enquiry into the acquisition of certain pots in Pitha Street, Fort.

132. Regarding the feasibility of abandoning the proposed Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.

133. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

134. Letter from Mr. A. R. Bhatji and Mr. M. I. Farooqui—Stating that they have delivered over and received charge of the Office of Secretary, Schools Committee.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1925.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
for
INDIAN ART COVERS
To purchase SIGNED ETCHINGS by Royal Academy & Eminent Artists. Rs. 30 each, Rs. 90 per set of Three.
STAR ART FRAMING CO., Meadows St.
745

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.

WITH effect from 4th February, 1925, an electric train service will run between Kurla and Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch.

The holders of single journey and return tickets, available between stations on the Kurla-Kalyan section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus will have option of travelling by either the main line or the harbour branch.

Ordinary Season ticket holders must travel by the route for which their tickets are available. The fares by both routes will be equal but intending passengers must notify the staff by which route they wish their tickets to be available. Season tickets available for the harbour branch will be stamped "available by Harbour Branch only" and tickets not so stamped will be available only for the main line. Alternative Season tickets between stations on the Kurla-Kalyan Section and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus, available by either the main line or the Harbour Branch, will be issued at fares which may be ascertained on application to Station Masters. Such tickets will be endorsed "Alternative."

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th January, 1925. 22601

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22579

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

"N and from 4th February, 1925, the train service on Itarsi-Nagpur Railway and Amla-Parasia Branch will be revised as shown below:—

BETWEEN ITARSI AND NAGPUR.

		471 Dn. Passr.	473 Dn. Passr.	475 Dn. Passr.
Itarsi	Dep.	5 0	17 10	23 00
Amla	Arr.	10 20	22 12	2 55
	Dep.	*10 35*	*22 22*	*3 8*
Nagpur	Arr.	17 35	4 12	9 6
		476 Up Passr.	*474 Up Passr.*	*472 Up Passr.*
Nagpur	*Dep.*	*22 50*	*13 50*	*6 45*
Amla	Arr.	4 33	20 25	13 33
	Dep.	4 48	20 45	13 58
Itarsi	*Arr.*	*8 45*	*2 15*	*19 15*

BETWEEN AMLA AND PARASIA.

		467 Dn. Passr.	469 Dn. Mixed
Amla	Dep.	4 55	14 0
Parasia	Arr.	8 15	19 0
		468 Up Passr.	470 Up Mixed
Parasia	*Dep.*	*8 50*	*21 40*
Amla	Arr.	12 35	2 30

2. For timings at intermediate stations, see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1925. 22616

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

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THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE THREE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the holders of Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares, which were announced to be held on the 26th January, 1925, 27th January, 1925 and 28th January, 1925 respectively, having been adjourned for want of a quorum to the 15th of April, 1925, 16th of April, 1925, and 17th of April, 1925, respectively, the three Confirmatory Meetings which were to be held on the 13th day of February 1925, will not be held on the said day.

Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
22621

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

CHANGES IN SUBURBAN LINE MAIN SERVICE.

Owing to the opening of the Harbour Branch for Public Traffic from the 4th February 1925 there will be slight changes made in the main line suburban Trains between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan.

For timings see Suburban Sheet Time Tables posted at Stations.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd February 1925.
22629

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

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19728 Agents.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS on Company's authorized form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office, at Nagpur, upto 12 hours on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1925 for purchase of tramway material 2nd hand such as rails, sleepers, tubes, frames, points and crossings, tip wagons, fish plates, wheels and axles etc. lying in I. N. Railway Stores at Amla and at Narkhed.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to
A. F. CAMPBELL,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur.
22567

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of three hundred tons (more or less) of Foundry Coke at Mulund near Thana, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
22622

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army Woollen and Cotton Cuttings, Remnants, and sweepings likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur U. P. during 1925-26, to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 3rd March, 1925.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained on application in writing upto 23rd February 1925 which must be accompanied with a fee of Re. 1 one only."

L. A. FANSHAWE, Major, R.A.
Chief Ordnance Officer,
Shahjahanpur.
The 30th Jan. '25.
22623

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2734 of 1924.

BHIMAJI MOTIJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) MANMAL SAKHAJI, of Thana, Hindu Marwari Inhabitant, residing at Thana. (2.) BHURMAL SAKHAJI, of Bangalore, Hindu Marwari Inhabitant, residing at Bangalore and (3.) CHHOTHMAL SAKHAJI, of Takhatgadh, Hindu Marwari Inhabitant, residing at Takhatgadh, Marwar. ..... Defendants.

To
Messrs. BHURMAL SAKHAJI
And
CHHOTMAL SAKHAJI
The 2nd & 3rd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover Rs. 5,698-12-0 and interest and costs of this suit. The Court has fixed Tuesday the 3rd day of March, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1925.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & COMPANY.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22624

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4286 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 9th day of December, 1924.

Summons to Answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GORIO LIMITED, a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, having its registered office in Bengal and a place of business at Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard, Pier, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

versus

ERUCHSHAW SORABJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Forjet Street, Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,213-0-7 together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 2,148-5-6 from the 21st day of November, 1924, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of March, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of December, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22613

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS, MILL-OWNERS, AND MOTOR TRADE.

SECOND SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES MAGNETOS AND MOTOR SPARE PARTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th and TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. each day (S. T.) at Haji Bunder, Sewree, at the Depot of Messrs. S'ough Syndicate (India) Ltd. their entire stock of surplus stock of:—

Peerless and Daimler Motor Lorries.
Magnetos and spare Motor parts.

A deposit of 50 per cent or cash if required will be paid by the buyers at the time of knocking the lots to them. The balance shall be paid within three days of the sale at the Office of the Auctioneers and the goods shall be removed on or before the the 25th day of February, 1925. Rent payable to the Port Trust authority will e be paid by the buyers after the expiration of the time fixed for removal.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND RARE PIECES OF FURNITURE MADE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS, OIL PAINTS, VASES, FIGURES ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean-sea Road, at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome and rare pieces of furniture and fancy goods rich solid silver vases, and centre pieces, best silver, platedware, best English porcelainware, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge, fancy Majolica bronze Persian marble and Buhl figure and ornaments, rich porcelain tea, breakfast and dinner sets, jardeniers with mirror back, very rich artistic oil paintings, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, old Chinaware and vases, set of Encyclopedia Brittanica, revolving book stands, tables, teapoys, old French Buhl chiffonier inlaid with brass and gold with a set of bronze vases and clock to match and many other rare and rich articles being the surplus furniture, etc., belonging to late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Kt.

Catalogues are published and property is now on view.

On SATURDAY the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Motor Car No. 2239.
1—2 Wheeled vehicle.
1—2 Wheeled vehicle.

BENNETT & Co.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th, FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders, old wood, locks, old sleepers transverse, bridge work iron scrap, motor lorry and car, boiler tubes, tyres whole, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the Stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weighis of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in Charge Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the under mentioned goods on the following dates:—

ON MONDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.

Human and Veterinary Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.

Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

All articles will be on view two days before the date on which each auction will be held. If the sales are not completed on the dates notified, they will continue as long as may be necessary.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
Sawrashtra Kinematograph Co.'s Master-piece
CHARKHA OR ANATH ABALA
A Rare Picture
Time and Rates as Usual.

IMPERIAL

CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Kohinoor's latest and the best
SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"FOR MOTHER'S SAKE"
FEATURING
Prof. P. K. RAJA & Miss MOTI.
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. and Sunday at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW 4 P.M.
THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

The second and concluding part of The Prodigal Son—the wonderful novel by
SIR HALL CAINE,
If you enjoyed the Prodigal Son you will like the sequel even more. All the beauty of this great human story has been intensified by the marvellous acting of
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
and
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR.
The highest Standard of film production is reached with this exceptional picture.
A STORY BY A MASTER WRITER
BRILLIANTLY ACTED MIDST GLORIOUS NATURAL SCENERY.
All the best and all the worst in human nature is revealed in this classic picture—a play which impresses you with its extreme power and beauty.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As 4 (including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6 p.m.
"MESSALINA"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. Boxing Tournament.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO SEE
THE WHOLE KHADI PROCESS
From
THE SEED TO THE SPINNING AND WEAVING AND COMPLETION.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

where the most attractive Production of the
SAURASHTRA FILM CO.'S
NEW PICTURE
CHARKHA
ANATH ABALA
is being shown DURING THIS WEEK
also
BI AMMA SAHIBA. BEGUM SAHIBA, ATYA BEGUM, Mrs. J. B. PETIT, AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE, BACHUBAI DHARAMSI THAKAR, &c., &c. : :
The welknown spinners will be seen spinning with interest on the screen

DON'T FAIL

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

NEW RIPON THEATRE
Grant Road
WEDNESDAY 4th February 1925 (P.M. 8-30 Night
DRAUPADI
SATURDAY 7th February 1925 (P.M. 8-30) Night
and
SUNDAY 8th February 1925 (P. M. 3) Noon
Nand Kumar
Gaudharva N. Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PICTURE THAT PULSATES WITH THE HEART INTEREST
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
8 REELS OF REAL JOY INFUSING ROMANCE.
FOR THE MOST ENTRANCING LOVE STORY OF THE YEAR SEE
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
Starring MARY PHILBIN
THE GREATEST OF THE LATEST UNIVERSAL-JEWELS
NOTE—This being an 8-Reel Super-Jewel Picture, Patrons are requested to be in their seats punctually.
TO-NIGHT:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
THRILLS of ADVENTURE—SCREAMS of LAUGHTER—GLAMOURS of ROMANCE
A SMASHING STORY of RUM-RUNNING PERILS, LOVE, LAUGHTER AND THRILLS
A BEAUTIFUL PATHE PRODUCTION
"THREE MILES OUT"
6 Reels Starring the adorable vivacious
MADGE KENNEDY
SEE HOW LOVE BRINGS TO JUSTICE A BAND of LIQUOR-SMUGGLERS!
The Programme includes a 2-Parts Pathe Comedy: "Inbad the Sailor"
Students of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Show at Half Rates in Box, Sofa and First Class
To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.(S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.
In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

102-24—2645-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Ghandhi and anr v Kessarbai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
98-24—473-24—Ramanlal and H. Mohanlal Chandulal and Co and anr v The Thames Mersey Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
106-24—1622-22—In person—Atmaram Beharilal v Dhanpatmal Divanchand, Malvi M R and Co.
110-24—3308-22—Little and Co, A D Shanks v Alice Maude Roberts and anr, Craigie B and C.
111-24—Re Sh R Act and Re Income Tax Act and Re Jubilee Mills Ltd. Thakoredas and D, The Jubilee Mills Ltd v The Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay, J C G Bowen.
114-24—809-22—Shamrao M and H. Esmailji Haji Cassum and Sons v India International Co, J P Wallace.
103-24—5195-21—Daphtary F and D. Rangildas Lalubhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and K.
104-24—5199-21—Daphtary F and D. Rangildas Lalubhoy v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and K.
105-24—5200-21—Daphtary F and D. Rangildas Lalubhai v Ganesh Krishna Pundole and ors, Manilal and K.
4-24—4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
76-23—273-19—Vachha and Co, Pragdas Budhsein v Harnandrai Fulchand, Malvi M R and Co.
14-24—2-97—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Liladhar v Vallabhdas Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Manecklal and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Dikshit D and S.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH
In the Division Court No. 49.
LONG CAUSE.

1409-24—Crawford B and Co., Brook Bond (India) Ltd v Desai Dalal and Co., Kanga and Co.
896-23—Little and Co., Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and others v Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Unwalia P and P.
1549-23—Pandia and Co, Ratalal Balchand Agarwalla, vs Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
2413-23—Craigie B and C, Ranchoddas Vandramandas and others, vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council and others, I C G Bowen, Crawford B and Co.
2998-23—Manilal and K, Sardar Khanderao alias Bala Saheb Gaikwad, vs Edulji Rustomji Faniband, Mulla and M.
3542-23—Malvi M R and Co, Harchandrai Umkarlal, vs Bhagwandas Daga, Kanga and Co.
3550-23—Payne and Co, Burjor F R Joshi, vs Ellarman City Lines Ltd, Crawford B and Co
3631-23—Jehangir M and S. Rustom Cursetji Daji, vs Shapurji Desabhoy Billimoria and another, Surveyor and Co.
3635-23—Merwanji K and Co, Hashambhai Meherally Vazir, vs M V Khandwalla, Khandwalla and C.
3664-23—Merwanji K and Co, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs Homchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.
3655-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ghelabhai and Co, vs Lakhmichand Khetsey, Vrajlal and Co.
3666-23—Little and Co, Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, vs Hormusji Bezonji Bamji, Jamsetji R and D.
3712-23—Malvi M R and Co, Lalji Lira, vs Keshav Lira, Divslit M and Co.
3437-23—Mantri and Co, Bhaskar Ramchandra Sinker, vs Meman Haji Latif Esak, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3059-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah, vs Keshavji Mulji, Amin and D.
3817-23—Thakoredas and Co, Madanlal Gopalji, vs Brnei and Co, Captain and V.
2861-23—Rustomji and G, Shamji Meghji, vs Mayashanker B Rattanji and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
3819-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla, vs Surajmal Badrinarayan, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP, In the Division Court No. 54.
JUDGMENT.

2552-24—Little and Co, The Edward Manurae Turing Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Co, Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.
1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.
866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2-25—Thakoredas and D, Bhanji Somji, Esmail Virji Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.
3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.
897-24—Malvi M R and Co, Bhagwanji Cursondas and Co v Kakulbhai Umedchand, N C Dalal and Co.
4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Jaseo and Co v Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shashikant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.
4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co
2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R
1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
2347-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratti, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.
385-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavava N and Co.
3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.
2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1543-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2368-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Deengersingh, Merwanji K and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.
4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 685.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/8.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.79 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.55
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.60.
London—Rome Liras 115.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady market. Exchange market closed steady with sellers at 1s. 15/16d.

London, Feb. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4-6-11 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 steady.

London, Feb. 2.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Absence of buyers. Continent and America were small sellers. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 2.

Stockholm	17.79
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.89
Switzerland	24.83
Belgium	92.05

The Bombay Mails of 17th ultimo were delivered in London on 2nd instant.

New York, Feb. 2.

Demand Bills 47887.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	642
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	107 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling T T July 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T July 1/5 3/4.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 21.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
One month 6 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 1/2 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 2

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 —1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 +1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 3/4 +1/8.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 93/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/14.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/11.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 102/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Market closed steadier after small reaction. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 76/8, Central Bank 22/8 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 435, Bombay Cotton 500, Bombay Dyeing 1145, Bradbury 490, Century 541/4, Central India 527/8, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 155, Crescent 240, Currim 420, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 185, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 1002/8, Gokak 105, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indian Malwa 392/8, Jamshed Manufacturing 127/8, Kastoorchand 135, Khatao 150, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4730, Madhowji 390, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, Morarji 2800, New Great 425, New City 302/8, Pabani 367/8, Pearls 570, Phoenix 565 Simplex 217/8 Swadeshi 640, Standard 1550, Tata Mill 170, Vishnu Cotton 1740.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/13, Bombay Tramway 96/14, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 52/8, Tata Iron Ord. 14/4, Tata Iron Defd. 40, Tata Hydro 892/8 and Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 2.

Hongkong Bank	£144
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/8
National Bank	£ 47
P. & O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February. 3.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2700
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	160	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1750
Indian Dy.& Blg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill.	7.4
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wol'nMill	17	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	550
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	130	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill.	2250	Tata Power Elec.	92-8
Khatau Mill	165	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	inliq
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	670	New India	12
New City	301-4	Jupiter Ins.	8-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	90	Scindia Steam	6
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	635
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-8
Birla	16	" Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	70
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Bt. Burma Petrol	4-12
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	9

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/1/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/0/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/10.

London, Feb. 2.

Bar gold ready s. 86/11.
Silver ready d. 32/5.
Silver forward d. 32/2.

TONE OF SILVER—Steady, China sold. Sellers at higher rates. Buyers holding back.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 3.

Ready :—22 3 0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Maha	22-1 3		21-0-6	22-0-6
Fagan	22 1 3		22-0-9	22-0-9

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—0
Fagan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, February 3.

Ready :—74-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	74-0 0		73- 3 0	73 13-0
Fagan	74-10 0		73 9-0	73-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—12—0
Fagan 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

A further sharp advance of 49 to 52 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on heavy short covering on reports of better demand for spot cotton. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 11 points up. The tone of the American market was very steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Strong spot situation. Broadening speculative demand. Further advanced likely."

In accordance with a further sharp advance reported from Home, th Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 459 1/2 i.e. Rs. 4 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Selling by Bazar Operators caused the prices to decline to Rs. 458 1/2 and the Market closed at Rs. 459 at 4 p.m. The Market was totally dull and featureless. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 458 1/2 and closed firm at Rs. 459 at 6 p.m. on buying by Commission Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 452 and gave way to Rs. 450 on selling by Commission Houses but improved to Rs. 451 on general buying and closed at Rs. 450 1/2 at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 393 and closed at Rs. 394 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Brokers.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good inquiry for nice re-cleafy Berar and Central Provinces qualities by Japan Exporters and about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 3.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	459
Fully Good Bengal	March	395
Fine Oomra	March	451 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 3.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	480	470	460
M. G. Khandesh	475	465	450

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 3.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	459
Fully Good Bengal	March	394
Fine Oomra	March	451

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 3.

	Ready quality.	Fine Ready.	average Fine Ready.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	410/415
"	F.G.M.G.	390	..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/415
"	F.G.M.G.	390	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	465/60	470/475
Nagpur		465/60	470/475
Yeotmal Fine	M.G.	450/55	465/70
Pulgaon "	"	465/60	465/70
Dhamangaon "	"	455	460
Amraoti "	"	445/450	455/460
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	445/450	455/60
Mulkapur "	"	435/440	445/50
Khandesh "	"	430	440 March.
"	F.G.M.G.	..	475
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	490
" Fully Good "		..	..
Muthia Fine "		..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	420/5	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..
Westerns	"	480/500	..
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	..
Cambodia	"	550	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

February 3, 1925.

New York Market, 2nd February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.77	Mar.		24.27	+50
24.10	May	24.30+20	24.50	+49
24.32	Jul.		24.84	+52
24.07	Oct.		24.56	+49

New York spot on 31st Jan. 24.05 +15; New Orleans 23.90 +15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Considerable short covering on reports of better spot market. Very steady market.

May hightest 24.62 (at the close), lowest 24.19 (11.47 a.m.) range 43 points.

Liverpool Market, 2nd February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.78	Mar.	12.83+05	12.84+06	12.88	+10
12.88	May	12.93+05		12.99	+11
12.95	Jul.			13.06	+11
12.82	Oct.			12.91	+09
Egyptian 28.65	May			28.90	+25

Steady market. American cross rate on Saturday 4.79 1/2; on Monday 4.79 21/32.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 500 bales.
Universal Standard 1308 fair inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 32.15

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	23.95
May	24.27
July	24.42
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	23.88
May	24.20
July	24.50
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—	
March	23.91
May	24.38

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

March	12.88	+.10
May	12.99	+.11
July	13.06	+.11
October	12.91	+.09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

February	12.73	+.04
March	12.84	+.06
May	12.94	+.06
July	13.00	+.05
October	12.87	+.05
January	12.78	+.05
EGYPTIANS:—		
March	29.85	+.05
May	28.65	
July	27.00	—.80

CLOSING PRICES.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

February	12.79	+.10
March	12.88	+.10
April	12.90	+.09
May	12.99	+.11
June	13.00	+.09
July	13.06	+.11
August	13.01	+.11
September	12.95	+.09
October	12.91	+.09
November	12.87	+.09
December	12.84	+.09
January	12.81	+.08
February	12.79	+.08

Tone.—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

February	30.65	+.30
March	30.15	+.35
April	29.50	+.25
May	28.90	+.25
June	28.00	+.25
July	27.30	+.22
August	26.70	+.20
September	26.00	+.20
October	25.60	+.20
November	22.90	—.05
December	22.75	—.05
January	22.65	—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Scinde Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.60
Fine	11.00
Bengal Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.10
Oomra Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.60
Broach Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	33000
Day's Exports to Continent	85000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
March	24.27 +.50
May	24.59 +.49
July	24.84 +.52
October	24.56 +.49
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50 +.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.35 +.45
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—	
March	24.20 +.44
May	24.52 +.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.	
Demand Bills 47887	
Silver Commercial Bars—Foreign mined 28 7/8.	

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.

FUTURE AT NEW YORK:—

March	24.27	+.50
May	24.59	+.49
July	24.84	+.52
October	24.56	+.49

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 2.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 72 Feb/March sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 73 Feb/March sellers.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
Australian 71/6 Feb/Mar sellers.
Choice White Karachi 64 May/June value
Soft Red Karachi 64 May/June value.
Tone:—Quiet and easier.
No. 2 Club Calcutta 66/9 April/May value.
Cargo South Australian 73/3 paid for January to Manchester for bags 73/3 and for Bulk 72/9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 3.

(6 30 p m).

The following are to day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms	Rail. Delivery
Ready	Rs. a p.	Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi	70-30 83 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. ..62 0 0	9 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	9 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 1 0	11 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..14 2 0	14 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..13 13 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	..62 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	..13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	..65 8 0	13 2 0
Mowrasced	.. 9 0 6	9 8 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 3.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	432-8	435	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1157-8-22-8-42-8	40-1145	
Century	572-8-42-8-46-4	40-541-4	
Nagpur	527-8-25-26-4	530	
Colaba	157-8-55	157-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	243-12	242-8	
Indore ex-divi.	393-12-90-91-4	90-392-8	
Kohinoor	1260	1250	
New Great	426-4-17-8-18-12	20-423-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	572-8-65-67-8	65-568-12	
Phoenix	565	565	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	217-8	220	
Swan	1245	1200	
Swadeshi	640	640	
Pabni	367-8	367-8	
Fazal ex-divi.	995-82-8-92-8	1000	
Mathuradas	250	250	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	387-8-82-8-85	390	
Finlay ex-divi.	870	885	
Gokak	105	101	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Oil	312-8	312-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	97-8	96-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8	8	
Central E. Mining	32-8	32-8	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	11-12-13-8	14-2	
Tata Steel Defd.	33-12-36-4	41-4	

Barley	..45 0 0	6 12 0	
Castorseed	..68 0 0	13 12 0	
Cotton Seed, Ready Delivery	.. ....	5 8 0	
Jira	..16 0 0	....	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat, May	.. 8 7 6		
Linseed, May	..14 3 6		
Groundnuts F/M	..67 0 0		
Cotton Seed F/M	.. 5 8 0		
Castor Seed M-M.	..13 4 0		
Cotton Seed M-A.	.. 5 9 0		

METALS.

London, Feb. 2.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 7/16.
Copper Braziers £81.
Yellow Metal £8 3/16.
Hard Spelter £30 1/2 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

London, Feb. 2.

Tin Block £261.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	2/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	65 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		56 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Kuger Brass, Metal 3/1 to 1		57 8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2		66 8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1		66 4 0
" " 1 1/4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 3.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 8 6
"	No. 20	1 1 0
"	No. 32	1 4 9

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—£25 3/8 Feb/Mar nominal.
£24 5/8 April/May Done.
Tone:—Buyers firmer—not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 51/9 March/April sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 51 5/8 May/Aug. paid.

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer with fair trade at £23 1/2 paid for Feb/Mar shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed firm at £10 1/2 quoted for Feb/March.
Castorseed Bombay closed firmly held at £24 1/2 sellers for Feb/March.
Rapeseed Toria closed steadily held at £20 quoted for Feb/March.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May at £24 5/8 and in Linseed Bombay for Jan/Feb. at £ 25 5/8 for Feb/March at £25 3/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine shipments to Hull, Jan/Feb. at £23 3/8, Feb/March at Mar/April and April/May at £20 5/8.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 March/April Sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 17 5/8.
Tone:—Market was firm with fair business, closing quieter on American selling orders.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 2.

Karachi Barley 49 Feb/Mar sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/3 Jan/Feb nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/4½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4½ July/Sep sellers.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 30th January to 2nd February, 1925 ..	68891	111827	—42936
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 2nd February 1925	1263335	1552306	-288971
Shipments for the bi-week from 30th January to 2nd January, 1925.			
United Kingdom	13987	83030	—69143
Continent	174181	446422	—272241
China	49069	45557	—5488
Japan	581436	556325	+22611
Coast Ports	8684x	20836	—12152
Total	818257	1162170	—333913
Afloat to harbour, Europe	15722	26545	—10823
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	124052	106726	+17332

x Including 710 bales for U.S. of America.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd February, 1925.

Cotton	21134 Bales.
Wheat	33124 Cwts
Linseed	56-0 "
Rapeseed etc	5689 "
Gingellyseed	8440 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	15669 "
Castorseed	1733 "
Rice	2063 "
Myrabollams	2386 "
Cottonseed	31386 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4725 "
Juwar	50 "
Masur	3577 "
Barley	641 "
Bajri	1433 "
Coal	1186 Tons.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

BIG FARCE OF BIG FIGHT.

A fairly good programme rewarded the boxing fans who attended the Excelsior on Tuesday night. The audience was, to say the least, very discriminating and it candidly showed its appreciation at the step dance performed by the two principals in the big fight of the evening. Neither man showed any inclination to fight and it is surprising how either of them can have any aspirations to bigger things.

JARMAN BEATS DENZIL MARTIN.

The evening's programme began with a 4-round contest between Jarman and Denzil Martin. Jarman was the aggressor throughout and scored with rights to the jaw.

KELLY GIVES IN TO CARTER.

This six-round affair proved very disappointing. But although Kelly was no match for his opponent, Carter did not impress the critics with his wild swings. Carter led well on points until the end of the fourth round when his opponent threw up the sponge.

LENTO BEATS WIGHT.

The meeting between these two men over six rounds proved rather interesting and hard hits were freely exchanged. Lento utilised his straight left and gained the verdict.

KID CHARLIE WINS.

Kid Charlie has at last broken the thread of his bad luck by registering a victory over Fonseca in a six-round contest. A good deal of humour crept in, and although Fonseca cannot be called a boxer he showed a very good idea of defence. He however injured his knee and could not continue after the 4th round.

ISAACS VS. WELCOME.

The big fight of the evening was billed as a fifteen-round contest and proved a big farce. Both men displayed a dread of receiving punishment and there was not a single hard hit exchanged throughout the four rounds that the contest lasted, when it came to a dramatic close when Welcome was rightly disqualified for "holding and hitting." This man showed a very poor spirit and it is evident that he is not fit for the game.

FREWIN BEATS COOPER.

There was very little fighting in this four-round affair, Frewin winning by a bare margin.

MERCHANT WINS.

In an interesting four-round contest between Jepson and Merchant, the latter got a verdict after a refreshing scrap.

JACK D'SOUZA BEATS RALPH MARTIN.

The last fight of the evening over six rounds proved interesting both men indulging in hefty blows. D'Souza easily proved to be the better man and won a deserved victory.

The prizes were distributed by Lt. Goldrich. The officials were:—

Referee:—Lt. Goldrich, R. N. (Retd.).
Judges:—F. E. Cockram, Esq., and Capt. C. M. Flanders.
Timekeeper:—G. L. Chard, Esq.
M. C.:—P. Linnet, Esq.
Medical Officer:—Dr. W. Nunan, M.D.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In the League football played to-day, Burnley beat Birmingham by three goals to two in the first division and Port Vale beat Bradford City by one goal to nil in the second division.

The following are draws for the third round of the Football Association Cup to be played on twenty-first February:

Southampton vs. Bradford City; Liverpool vs. Birmingham; Notts County vs. Cardiff; West Bromwich vs Villa; Sheffield United vs. Sunderland or Everton; Spurs or Bolton Wanderers vs. Blackburn or Portsmouth; Hull vs. Newcastle or Leicester and West Ham vs. Bradford or Blackpool.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The two days match between Joels eleven and Border eleven ended in a draw. The Border scored two hundred in the first innings. Perker took five wickets for 39 runs. Joels eleven made 311 for four wickets and declared their innings closed. MacBryan contributed 114. The Border in the second innings scored 107 runs for five wickets. Jameson took 3 wickets for 30 runs.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Before a large gathering the final of the men's singles of the All-Burma Lawn Tennis Tournament was played this evening, when G. Pears beat W. Martin by 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, 4—6 and 6—3. The match took more than one and a half hours and was very interesting and decidedly the best of the Tournament. At the conclusion of the game Mr. Mackenna, the Development Commissioner and President of B. A. A. Association, said that the outstanding feature of this year was G. Pears, winner in singles, doubles and mixed doubles. He announced the presentation of a shield to the Association for singles' championship by the Hon. U. Pu, Minister of Forests, after which Mrs. Mackenna presented the shield to G. Pears and cups to all the winners and runners-up.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS WIN.

The second division game between the Government Telegraphs and the Institute Luso Indiano on the Oval on Tuesday resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 1. The Telegraphs were easily the better sides and thoroughly deserved the victory. A few minutes after the start D'Cunha opened scoring for the Telegraphs and even play followed. The ball travelled up and down till half time was called. The I. L. I. defence was fully extended in the second half when the Telegraph attack persistently invaded their goal. From a short corner D'Cunha converted well and a series of dodges brought him the third goal. A few minutes before the finish the I. L. I. scored only one goal from a scrimmage.

The teams were:—

Government Telegraphs:—Windsor; Murray and Peel; Page, Dudley and Rodricks; Moore, Walker, Kishander, D'Cunha and M. C. D'Souza.

I. L. I.:—Albert; D. Pontis and J. Pontis; Fernandes, Ferrao and T. D'Souza; Victor, O. D'Souza, Jacob, D'Costa and Wilfred.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the second day's play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments:—

B. J. Maurinus W.-O. Gopaldas Merchant.
V. S. Arcorkar W.-O. C. V. Bhandarkar.
C. M. E. Warner beat Tidke 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.
Bhagvanji Murarji and M. W. Volkar beat M. T. Patel and Tripathi 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.
Sanghani and Gothoskar beat Naravne and Tilak 6—2, 6—1.
F. H. Mehta and S. H. Mehta beat Chalam and Sundaram 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.
Vyas and Wadia D. R. D. beat Deshpande and Gunjikar 7—5, 6—3.
Bhadkamkar and D. M. Mehta beat S. M. Pardeshi and Tidke 6—1, 6—1.
Lady Tata beat Mrs. M. T. Parkar 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.
Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer beat Mrs. Jones and D. P. Jeejibhoy 6—1, 3—6, 8—6.
Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Smith and C. Davison 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. Portlock and T. W. Brough W.-O. D. M. Khatau and Partner.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1—Mrs. Row vs. Race, 5 p.m.; and Wagle and Annet vs. Jeejibhoy and Another, 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—C. Gonsalvis vs. D. M. Khatau, 4 p.m.; and Miss A. W. Wells vs. Mrs. Portlock, 4 p.m.

Court No. 3—K. G. Pardeshi vs. R. K. Sanghani, 5 p.m.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1—Maurinus vs. Raja Iyer, 4 p.m.; and Raja Iyer and Bhagvat vs. Tidke and Koimtur, 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—N. R. Soman vs. Coimtur, 4 p.m.

ISLAM GYMKHANA COURTS.

Arcorkar vs. P. Powell, 5 p.m.

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURTS.

B. H. Khardekar vs. F. H. Metha, 5 p.m.

DRAWINGS.

The following are the drawings of Bombay Presidency Hardcourt Tennis Tournament which commences on Monday:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Holder—G. Perkins.

Mr. Kolhoff. Bye.
Prince Ghanshamsinghji. „
Mr. S. C. Naravane. „
„ R. L. Tilak. „
„ M. B. Samarth.
„ D. P. Jeejibhoy.
„ B. B. Lal.
„ M. M. Pandya.
„ G. Wadia.
„ B. H. Khardekar.
„ F. H. Mehta.
„ K. R. Gunjikar.
„ S. M. Pardeshi.
„ S. S. Padbidri.
„ D. C. Pawar.
„ J. W. Harvey.
„ P. Rangaswami.
„ V. V. Bhadkamkar.
„ B. S. Chalam.
„ R. H Macleod.
„ H. B. Deshpande.
„ R. C. Diwan.
„ P. N. Pareira.
„ R. A. Wagle.
„ Gopaldas Merchant.
„ B. J. Morrinus.
„ R. S. Raja Iyer.
„ M. S. Gahtan.
„ N. R. Soman.
„ B. S. Koimttur.
„ C. Gonsalvis.
„ D. M. Khatau.
„ M. C. Kamat.
„ D. V. Vartak.
„ V. N. Rege.
„ Krishnanujan.
„ K. G. Pardeshi.
„ M. M. Nadkarni.
„ R. K. Sanghani.
„ M. K. Gadgil.
„ N. B. Bhagvat.
„ A. C. Pareira.
„ T. S. Vyas.
„ B. D. Jog.
„ G. M. Gole.
„ M. M. Desai.
„ Banyan.
„ B. Sundaram.
„ C. V. Bhandarkar
„ V. S Arcorkar.
„ P. Powell. Bye.
„ Tidke. „
„ M. T. Patel. „
„ C. M. E. Warner. „
„ D. T. Tripathi. „

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Winner 1924—G. Perkins Esqr.
Runner-up 1924: A. C. Pereira, Esqr.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Holders—N B Bhagvat & Raja Iyer.

Prince Ghanashyama Singhaji & Another Bye.
Littlewood & C. Davison Bye.
D. V. Vartak & G. M. Gole
M. D Petit & M. M. Mehta
D. P. Jeejibhoy & Another
R.A. Wagle & Rajaram Murarji
N. F. Naoroji & A. R. Wadia
Rangaswami & Another
Bhagvanji Murarji & Another
M. T. Patel & Another
B. H. Khardekar & Another
N. R. Soman & Another
Raja Iyer & N. B. Bhagvat
Tidke & Coimtur
Gonsalves & Another
D. M. Khatau & Another
J. M. Gole & Another
Gopaldas Merchant & Another
Sanghani & Another
Naravne & Tilak
F H. Mehta & S. H Mehta
B. S. Chalam & Sundaram
S. S. Padbidri Commsariat
Gadgi & Another
T. S. Vyas & Another
Deshpande & Another
Bhadkamkar & D. M. Mehta Bye.
S. M. Pardeshi & Another „

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Winners: Messrs. N B Bhagvat and R. S. Raja Iyer.
Runners-up 1924: Messrs. A R Wadia & N. F. Naoroji.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

LADIES' SINGLES
1925.

Mrs. L. Race. Bye.
„ K. Row. „
Miss Mahoney. „
Mrs. Hunt.
Mrs. H. B. Clayton.
Mrs. M. T. Parkar. Bye
Lady Tata. „
Miss A. W. Wells. „
Mrs. Portlock. „

MIXED DOUBLES.

Holders—Mrs. Row & R. A. Wagle.

Runners-up 1924.—
Mrs. H. B. CLAYTON & D. P. JEEJIBHOY.

Mr. Gonsalvis and Partner. Bye.
Miss Mahoney and Partner.
Mrs. M. T. Parkar and Barraclough.
Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer.
Mrs. Jones & D. P. Jeejibhoy.
Mrs. Row and R. A. Wagle.
Mrs. Smith and C. Davison.
Mrs. Portlock & T. W. Brough.
Mr. D. M. Khatau and Partner.
Miss A. W. Wells & Partner.
Mrs. Race and Partner.
Lady Tata and E. Annet. Bye.
Mrs. Naoroji & A. R. Wadia. „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 3.

The jute section was without any change to-day and rates on the whole suffered no reductions. There was, however, very little outside support. Coals continued steady although the turnover was not large. New Beerbhoom showed some increase in value. Teas were entirely neglected at the early part of the session. The miscellaneous section attracted little attention without any feature of special interest. Government securities were steady.

Government Securities 5½ per cent. war bonds (1928) 103/8. Six per cent. bonds (1926) 100/4. S. Ladro six per cent. bonds (1930) 102 S. L. 101/12.

Cotton New Victoria (Ordy.) 2/3. New Victoria 8 per cent. pref. 3/2, 3/4.

Jutes Auckland 294. Clive 45/5. Howrah 45/4. Howrah (7 per cent. pref.) 106.

Coals Bengal 585, Koscoonda and Nyadee 32/8, 21/12. New Beerbhoom 363-36/4, Standard 60/8, Talcherjrao 7.

Miscellaneous Companies: British India Corporation (Ordy.) 4/12, 4/14. Brittania Biscuits 5/8, 5/12, Burma Finance and Mining 2/14, 3.

CABLE ITEMS

Major John Burdon has been appointed Governor of British Honduras in succession to Sir Eyre Hutson, the new Governor of Fiji.—Reuter.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Lord Blanesburgh as the principal Delegate to the Reparation Commission in succession to Sir J. Bradbury. Lord Blanesburgh will continue to be the Lord of Appeal.—Reuter.

A MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION

ALLEGATIONS AND COUNTER ALLEGATIONS.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ahmed Ali Abdul Rahim, a motor driver in the service of Mr. C. P. Cowna, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. R. H. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla pleader.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that on Saturday last at about 10.30 a.m. the accused was driving his car along Wodehouse Bridge from Colaba in the direction of Hotel Majestic. At the same time an Overland car driven by Mr. A. G. Bell's chauffeur was coming along Queen's Road towards Cuffe Parade. The accused's car, which was alleged to be going at a terrible speed when it neared the foot of the Wodehouse Bridge dashed straight against the Overland car. Both the cars mounted the footpath as a result of the impact. The damages to the Overland car according to Mr. Bell were estimated at Rs. 1,500, while the bonnet, right mudguard and the axle spring of the accused's car were severely damaged.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that if the prosecution were true and that if the accused was driving his car—which was Buick car—at the rate of 25 miles an hour and the Overland car at a moderate speed, the result of the impact would have been quite the reverse of what actually happened. The Overland car would have been run over by the Buick car and would not have sustained the insignificant damages that it had done. Mr. Jungalwalla further submitted that it was the Overland car that was going at a faster speed and that the driver of the Overland car signalled to the accused that he was allowing the Buick car to pass on. But instead of following his own signal, the driver of the Overland car dashed straight against the accused car. The accused to avert the accident swerved his car and also applied the brakes.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

DETENTION OF A WOMAN.

CASE UNDER PROSTITUTION ACT FAILS.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bachu Abdul Gafoor and Huseinibai were charged under Section 8 of the Prostitution Act with detaining a woman Anusayabai.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecuting Inspector conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. Sahai, Barrister-at-Law defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that Huseinibai was a brothel-keeper having her brothel in Trimbuk Pursharam Street where Anusaya bai was brought by one Babu Ghati in July last. According to Anusayabai she was going with her husband to her native place when, on the way to Victoria Terminus she quarrelled with her husband. She engaged a gharry to return to her place when she was met by Babu Ghati who promised to take her to her native place. But, instead of doing so he took her to Huseinibai's brothel where she was forced to lead an immoral life. Her clothes and ornaments were also taken by both the accused. One of the visitors to the brothel took pity upon her and got her thumb mark on an application to the Police which was sent on December 11.

The defence of the accused was the brothel did not belong to them and that they were innocent of how the ornaments and clothes were disposed of.

The Magistrate in discharging both the accused observed that he was not satisfied that detention of the woman as contemplated under the Prostitution Act was proved by the prosecution.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson drove in State to Victoria Terminus where the Governor opened the electrification of the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. M Hindley and Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin Hadow lunched at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson opened Baby Week at the Working Men's Institute, Parel, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday the 3rd February. The following had the honour of being invited:—H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Taonas, and Lady Strangman, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji, Mr. and Mrs. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Green Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia, Mr. J. A. Kay Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Hamilton, Commander and Mrs. R. V. Beaty, Major F. D. R. Seaton, Major A. C. Trench, Major J. Nethersole, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodall, Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Mr. Neville Medley, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison, Mr. J. Rahino, Mr. G. Sugdary and Mr. H. H. Sawyer.

The Maharaja of Alwar and party left Benares on Monday night by special train for Alwar.

Sir Montague Barlow on Monday paid a visit to the Benares Hindu University accompanied by the Commissioner, Mr. Mumford I.C.S.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught attended the Indian Cavalry Polo tournament Lahore on Monday afternoon on the race course polo ground. Her Royal Highness was prevented by the injury to her leg, from being present. Their Royal Highnesses after a quiet dinner at Government House left the same night for Peshawar by a special train.

The Council of the United Provinces Provincial Moslem League in its meeting held on 31st January accepted the invitation received from Allahabad to hold the annual session of the League there on the 22nd and 23rd February under the presidentship of Syed Ali Nabi of Agra.

The Governor of Burma in Council has declared forfeited a leaflet entitled "The Revolutionary" and all other documents containing copies of translations of or extracts from the leaflet on the ground that it is seditious.—A.P.

The Calicut Municipal Council has resolved to open a leper clinic in connection with the Municipality and to depute Dr. Shenoy to Calcutta for training at the Tropical School of Medicine.

CHANGE OF PLAN.

MR. MATHEW DETAINED

ACCUSED'S BAIL APPLICATION FAILS.

Mr. K. E. Mathew who was to go to Indore on Monday evening to identify the arrested persons at Indore could not do so as it seems, the police authorities changed the plan at the last moment and his departure was postponed. Mr. Mathew had brought his kit on Monday afternoon as far as far as the head police office to accompany the police officers but he was asked to go back home and thus his trip to Indore has been abandoned for the present.

BAIL APPLICATION FAILS.

VINAYAK MULGAONKER IN HIGH COURT.

Vinayak Mulgaonkar, the estate manager of the Maharaja of Indore, who was remanded into police custody till February 10 on Monday made an application to the High Court against the refusal of the Magistrate to enlarge him on bail.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad entered an appeal on behalf of Mr. Mulgaonkar before Mr. Justice Pratt and Mr. Justice Crump at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday against the order of the magistrate, refusing bail to his client.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown to oppose the application.

Sir Chimanlal said Mr. Mulgaonkar was the estate manager of the Indore Durbar in charge of three buildings belonging to the Maharaja in Bombay. The murder of Mr. Bawla was committed on the 12th of January. The police alleged that certain people connected with the perpetration of the crime were accommodated in one of these buildings known as "Aurora" Hughes Road. It was stated by the police that the accused being in charge of the properties must have known these persons and had connection with them. After the murder the police from time to time asked the accused to go to the police station and to give such information as he had with him. The accused had rendered the Police every assistance and had never attempted to go away from Bombay nor did he evade any process that might be issued against him. After having kept the accused under surveillance for over a fortnight the police arrested him on the 1st of February and put him before the magistrate for remand to the 10th of February.

In answer to Mr. Justice Pratt's question as to the offence with which to accused was arrested, Sir Chimanlal said that the accused was arrested for offences under section 302 for murder and under section 365 for abduction. Sir Chimanlal continued that the allegation of the police was that the accused had visited the "Aurora" and had conversations with some of the persons connected with the crime. Stretching the meaning of that statement to the fullest extent, it did not prove that the accused had been guilty of murder. Being the manager of the properties he had to visit and look after them. Because he visited the house and because he conversed with the people who stayed in the house, how would it follow that he was a party to the conspiracy which resulted in the crime asked Sir Chimanlal.

The magistrate in refusing bail, submitted the counsel, had not given any reasons at all as required by the law. He simply stated that the application was placed before him by Inspector Lyons of the C.I.D. and that he had heard what the police officer had to say in the matter. Without assigning any reasons, the magistrate ordered that the accused should be in police custody till February 10. It was important, that people should not be deprived of their liberty without any reason being shown. The statement of the police officer came to very little indeed. The accused had visited the house, but there was nothing unusual in that, as he was the keeper of the house. The accused had conversed with certain people who were living there. How could the Court conclude from that that the accused was privy to the scheme of conspiracy hatched by those who committed the murder?

Concluding, Sir Chimanlal remarked that *prima facie* there was nothing against his client so far as his past record was concerned. He was prepared to give any bail the court thought reasonable. It was for the police to show that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had been connected with the crime and they had failed to do that.

Mr. Justice Pratt, in delivering judgment, said that the offence with which the accused was charged was not bailable and their Lordships thought that bail should not be granted as no special cause had been shown.

SAVE ME FROM SIN.

A "NAUTCH" GIRL'S PETITION.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, presented to Mr. D. N. Khandelawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a petition on behalf of his client, Miss Parvati Bai, a Hindu woman of 21.

In the course of her petition the petitioner stated that she was a "nautch" girl by profession till now living with her mother and sister at Kennedy Bridge. She had now decided to abandon her present life and was therefore desirous of leaving her mother who, she apprehended, would resent her decision and attempt to frustrate her attempts.

The petitioner had the strongest apprehensions that her mother and relations would leave no stone unturned to compel her to resume her present life. She had misgivings that a false case might be set up against her. Her address from the date of the petition would be Jariwalla Building, Perkins Road, Null Bazaar. She made that declaration with the express object that the Court would be pleased to take the same into consideration if any application for process was made against her.

The petition was filed by the Court.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week:—
Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Bombay Baby Week:—
Exhibition and Lecture at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

FERREIRA.—Yesterday morning at 11 at his residence, Girgaum, Dr. F. X. Ferreira of heart trouble. Funeral will leave for Sewree to-day at 8-30 a.m. M742

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The cable to Port Sudan Djedda is interrupted.

SECRET OF WORSHIP.

Swami Sharvanand will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at Hirabaug at 6-30 p.m. on "Secret of Worship." Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Ango Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1.0 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant, instead of at 2 a.m. as previously notified.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay will distribute the prizes to the successful students of the above School on Tuesday, the 10th February, at 5-15 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement of total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd February to 6 a.m. of 3rd February, 1925:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 5 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 92. Total mortality this day last year was 125.

LECTURE ON INFANT WELFARE.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, the third lecture on "Infant Welfare" will be delivered by Dr. H. N. Talati to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. at T. B. at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Pedder Road, Parel. These lectures are open to ladies only. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

CRAWFORD MARKET MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Jhabwala, the President of Crawford Market Stall-keepers' Association, has been informed by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality to be present at their meeting to-day to discuss the question arising out of the proposed increase of monthly rent on their stalls. Accordingly the deputation will be present at to-day's meeting.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The 8th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on the 29th January, 1925, when the following subjects were discussed:—(1) Carriage Bunder Scheme and remodelling of Victoria Terminus; (2) Construction of Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Dohad; (3) Quadrupling (Local Suburban Section, Bombay); (4) Prospects of Traffic; and (5) Terminal station for B. B. and C. I. Railway for its long distance Traffic.

MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City was held on Tuesday, Mr. H. A. Kelve, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club in which he stated that the Committee had directed him to inform the Trust that they had been again considering the desirability, or otherwise, of requesting the Bombay Improvement Trust to extend the lease of the Bombay Race Course, and they now directed him to state that they did not wish to proceed further with the proposal for the time being.

The letter was recorded.

The question of the resumption of the site for the Municipal Market at Chowpatty formed the subject matter of discussion. The Municipal Commissioner in his letter on the subject dated 3rd September 1924 stated that the Municipality had agreed to purchase a plot of land from the City Improvement Trust out of the Chowpatty Estate for a public purpose. The price agreed upon was Rs. 15 a yard. As the land was included in Schedule C of the City Improvement Trust Act the Commissioner had requested the Improvement Trust to take necessary action for the resumption of the land as required by the Improvement Trust Act.

The necessary resumption under the Act was granted by the Government in their resolution No. 5241 dated the 3rd January, 1925.

The Trustees recorded the resolution.

MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

MR. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

His Excellency the Governor having fixed to-day for the election of the new President of the Madras Legislative Council an interesting function was held this morning. The Council assembled with full attendance of members, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai occupying the Chair. Only two candidates stood for election, namely, Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, the outgoing President and Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao. After the President had announced the names of candidates the House proceeded with the election by ballot. The result was as follows:—

Mr. Swamikannu Pillai received sixty-four votes and Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao got forty-two votes. Four ballot papers were blank.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1925.

ALLURING PROSPECTS.

Tuesday was a red-letter day in the history of modern transport in India; for it marked the employment, for the first time, of electricity in the propulsion of railways in the country. Bombay is a welter of mammoth schemes in the name of Development, of Improvement, of Reclamation, and the parlous condition of most of them go a long way to make the success of the G. I. P. Railway dazzling. To the ordinary citizen, the occasion was one of vague pride and satisfied novelty, and the change holds out to him facilities of cheap and rapid traffic in the suburban area. Quick locomotion links the suburbs close to the Port and when distances are diminished, the signification of the term Greater Bombay attains reality. The advent of steam power affected the whole of India, but electrification will remain a marvel confined to congested cities which are able to borrow power on attractive terms. Bombay is fortunate in the accessibility of hydro-electric power and the innovation we celebrate is due in no mean measure to the enterprise and foresight of Messrs. Tata and Sons. The inaugural trip between Victoria Terminus and Kurla was swift, smooth, almost gliding, and Mr. McLean and the other authorities of the G. I. P. Railway may congratulate themselves on the remarkable impression produced among the public by their trial-run. The G. I. P. Railway was incorporated nearly 75 years ago, so that the novelty of electric service is an achievement of the third generation which will also witness the assumption of control by the State: Mr. McLean's reference to it as a national asset is hence particularly appropriate.

The event lends itself to glowing exordium, but the matter-of-fact critic looks to the immediate advantages of the change with regard to passenger-traffic, trade and urban welfare in return for the eight crores invested in the installation. The track now in working order runs from Victoria Terminus to Kurla by the Harbour Branch which links traffic with the dockyard. The chord line which connects Mahim with the Harbour Branch Railway gives an outlet for the goods traffic supported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Both in regard to capital outlay and operating costs, electric traction has the advantage over steam propulsion. On the Harbour Branch and the Mahim Chord, the cost per train-mile by steam operation is estimated at 30.62 annas while electric operation costs only 25.41 annas; or there is a saving of 5.21 annas per train-mile. The heavier the traffic the lower the cost of the current. As Mr. McLean pointed out in his speech yesterday, trade is benefited both by the cheaper tariff and the concentration of large commodities in an area convenient to merchants. Coal, cotton, manganese grain and seed are unloaded at Sewri and there is an efficient means of transport to the new entrepot of trade in the Sewri sector. The East Indian Cotton Association have welcomed the facilities without concealing the hope that lower fares will be charged on the cotton conveyed to the godowns. The attraction of the scheme, with regard to passenger traffic, consists of the cheapness and celerity of transport foreshadowed by the venture. A serious influence retarding the movement of the population toward the suburbs is the slow pace of trains, both on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P., from town to suburb. As long as the journey to and from office takes an unconscionable time, people cling to indifferent tenements, heedless of health and cost. We hope the introduction of swift transit will enable residents to move towards Salsette. Until the lines to the suburbs are extensively run by electric power, the migration of families will be imperceptible. The service must be swift and frequent. The present capacity of the Victoria Terminus, is said to be only 8 trains per hour in each direction, while the full scheme of electrification will supply 45 trains. The frequency of journeys will be far greater than is available in the tram-service of the City and infinitely more quick. Few men care to live beyond thirty minutes' distance of their place of work, and swift transport means a larger radius within the same period of time. The introduction of electrified transit will materially lessen the load of failure represented by the Development operations; the popularisation of the suburbs will not, however, add to the attraction of Development chawls which cannot be occupied by workmen earning normal wages. The new service is in support to the extension of suburbs; it hardly extenuates the mistake of rabbit warren edifices bearing rents beyond the capacity of workmen to pay.

So enchanting, indeed, is the prospect that Sir Leslie Wilson peers into the future and describes how in 1927 it may be possible to do the journey to Poona in three hours. We shall then look upon the conveniences of 1925 with contempt, remembering the vexation of old time trips of jolting tediousness between Poona and Bombay. Home-loving M. L. C.'s from Poona can hasten back after a day's meeting of the Council at Bombay and return for attendance the next day in ease. Race-goers will be able to take an early lunch and hasten to Poona, confident of returning to Bombay for dinner and a sprightly morning the day after. The vista suggests the possibility of Poona being reduced to a distant suburb of Bombay; but only a distant suburb which will not greatly compromise the proud distinction of Poona as an independent centre of tradition and culture. Speedy locomotion creates a new sense of neighbourhood. For the present, we are interested in the healthier organisation of our city-life through the new system of service. By 1931, about 205,000 people are expected to be housed on the Dadar-Matunga-Sion-Matunga and Sewri-Wadala areas. The outlook looks so alluring that people may even succumb, momentarily, to the temptation of forgetting the cost of the Development scheme because of the picturesque possibilities of electrification.

A WELCOME MOVE.

The news of the formation of an Indian Labour Party which comes from Delhi is a welcome one. Whenever the question of the introduction of industrialism in India is discussed, we are sagely told that India must adopt the Western methods of industrialism without repeating the blunders of the West. It is a well-meaning sentiment whose content varies with the person expressing it. When a capitalist employer says so, what he usually wants to imply is that we should not "westernise" our labour-movement though he has evidently no objection to importing the industrial organisation from the West of which the Labour-movement is a direct reaction and corrective: but when a sympathiser of Labour says that, it is to advocate speedy and comprehensive measures of economic amelioration. The truth, of course, is that we cannot have an industrial system with its wage-earning proletariat, its slums and its concentration into cities without having trade unionism and Labour awakening. That is not to say that we should get rid of our industries in order to get rid of the horrors of industrialism. But it does mean that the pious denunciations of Labour leaders are irrelevant so long as Labour's grievances remain what they are. Nor is the fear of premature labour legislation any more valid. A nation which makes the human interests of its workers its primary concern will be stronger, and not weaker, in every department of industrial energy.

Lala Lajpatrai, in his speech at the meeting which discussed the question of forming a Labour Party, emphasised the complex character of the problem facing Indian Labour to-day. In the peculiar political conditions of India, a facile application of Marxist principles will not avail. For the important fact of Indian policy is not so much the struggle between capitalism and socialism as the struggle between national self-determination and economic imperialism. The problem of economic reform—whether the politician calls it fiscal autonomy, the capitalist regards it as industrialisation, or the socialist believes it to be the economic emancipation of the masses—is intimately related to the fundamental issue of political freedom. So far, indeed, as the national movement is a protest against the domination and exploitation by industrially powerful nations, no real Socialist could object to its purpose. The internationalism of a true Socialist does not teach him to tolerate the international society of reciprocal self-aggrandisement even if it conceals itself under the cloak of imperialism. The internationalism of Labour, however, is an aspiration, not a fact as is clear from the nationalistic and even jingoistic proclivities of every Labour Party whether in England or in the Dominions. Indeed, when Marx told the "workers of the world" that they had nothing to lose but their chains" by the overthrow of capitalism, he forgot that they have much more to lose besides; for Labour's well-being in the West is also based upon the economic exploitation of weaker peoples and it would disappear with the extinction of capitalistic imperialism. While, therefore, Indian Labour should surely fraternise with Labour elsewhere, there is no reason why it should slacken its interest in the movement of national emancipation.

There are people, we know, who will reject the proposal of the new Party with malaigned cynicism since its leaders come, at least now, almost entirely from the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*. But that is a view, which, when it is not the mere outcome of interested bias, is a mistaken one. Labour in India, in its present plight, needs all the goodwill and all the weapons it can muster and in its selection of champions and workers it should adopt the Napoleonic principle of talent, wherever it is found. The alliance between Labour and the middle-class intelligentsia will be really helpful only in so far as it paves the way for the ultimate self-realisation of Labour and in so far as it makes the new Party a vital centre of social thought and economic regeneration. The most serious obstacle in Labour's struggle for the betterment of its conditions is its lack of education and influence. Men of education, who are moved by a disinterested sense of justice can, therefore, render genuine help to Labour. But they should seek, not to dominate but to advise Labour, placing their economic knowledge and skill of leadership at its service. Those who desire to obtain power over Labour are better outside its ranks.

Notes of the Day.

Riff Victory.

The brave Riffs under their dauntless leader, Abdel Kerim, have just achieved what is rightly described as their greatest victory since their annihilation of the Spanish Army in 1921. Last week, the Madrid correspondent of the "Times" informed the readers of that paper that Raisuli had sent a message to King Alfonso assuring the latter that he would soon receive signal proof of his loyalty to the Spanish cause in Morocco. This message was immediately followed by the news that hostilities had commenced between the partisans of Raisuli and Abdel Kerim and almost simultaneously came the tidings of the dramatic defeat of Raisuli's forces and his own capture. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Raisuli's downfall. It removes the chief obstacle to the unification of Morocco under Abdel Karim and its emancipation from foreign domination. Raisuli has already proclaimed his allegiance to the Riffs and has joined the war against Spain whose forces have already been compelled to withdraw to the coast.

Propaganda.

Propagandist efforts are being made to mislead the outside world as to the extent and character of the Spanish reverses. For instance, in a recent cable we were told that, according to an official *communique* issued in Madrid, *pourparlers* had been opened with Abdel Karim but that "negotiations were suspended owing to Abdel Karim's insolence and overbearing demands, his assuming the air of a conqueror and demanding the surrender of arms and ammunition." On the other hand, the Arabic papers received by last mail publish a proclamation issued by the leader of the Riff Republic repudiating the suggestion that any negotiation had commenced. "Our enemies," the proclamation says, "have spread the rumour that negotiations are going on between the Riff Republic and Spain. There is no foundation for this; the truth is that the Spanish Government has been sending some men to us in order to open negotiations on equal terms but we have been rejecting them every time. We cannot agree to negotiating on equal terms with a Government that has been utterly defeated by us. To-day the Republic of Riff is strong enough to dictate terms. Our army is fifty thousand strong and is very well supplied with arms and ammunition. We have enough number of guns and a strong fleet of airships. If Spain does not accept our conditions then the day is not far off when our army will reach the sea." In a recent letter to the London "Times" General Primo de Rivera, President of the Military Directory of Spain who had led his forces against the Riffs, wrote: "It is of the utmost importance that a paper like the 'Times' should dispassionately study this question of Morocco, which means so much not only for Spain but also for those countries whose interests lie in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; because if the Riff, before reaching a European standard of civilization, were allowed to work under the direction of an ambitious and reckless rebel, the proximity of its coasts to the world's sea-routes would become a constant peril." Spain is, of course, fulfilling a disinterested mission in seeking to enslave the Riffs in the interest of European imperialism and raise them to "the standard of European civilization." But the Riffs prefer their desert freedom to all the good things of European civilization and are determined to have it.

Traders' Dilemma.

By 41 votes to 28, the Assembly threw out the non-official motion referring the Paper Currency Bill to a Select Committee. No harm would have resulted if the Bill had been remitted to a Select Committee, but the Finance Member held the key-position in the debate and he won. Businessmen, eager for currency and the control of the bank-rate, could not jeopardise their immediate interests by direct opposition to the measure. They condemned it as a palliative, but to them the issue of further token currency was better than any delay entailed through agitation for a gold standard and gold currency. The Government have thrown a sop to Cerberus and alternative ways were dismissed by the Finance Member as being out of order. If the Government wanted to please city-opinion by inflationist expedients, they could have considered the suggestion that the sum of emergency currency issued to the Imperial Bank against trade-bills should be raised from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 24 crores. The proposal is familiar in Bombay and it is developed by Messrs. Premchand Roychand in the excellent Review for 1924. The measure raising the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve by fifteen millions was passed by the Assembly with a small amendment to the effect that the value of created securities in the Reserve should never exceed Rs. 500 millions. The amount of treasury bills now deposited in the Reserve is Rs. 49·65 crores. The maximum limit restrains the expansion of the I. O. U. Section. The Government however, ought actually to reduce them by devoting the interest due on them to the purchase of gold or valued securities. For three years we have been falsely crediting interest to revenue instead of using them towards the reduction of self-debited bills.

Reserved Transferred.

Anglo-Indian papers are disappointed at members of the Assembly taking an intimate interest in the "private" concerns of railway companies. Why pry into the affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry? As an example of illicit interference, some contemporaries quote Mr. Neogy's Bill for the abolition of racial discrimination in the allotment of compartments. The Assembly accepted the Bill, though Sir Charles Innes considered the idea as "too silly to be raised in the Assembly." When the bureaucrat sets the example and includes words like "silly" in Parliamentary amenities, it is obvious that he is mighty angry at the invasion of privileges; and it is the privilege of the hatted man to swank with the airs of the K. E. R. The Railways first restricted the use of reserved compartments to *sahibs* of half-baked complexion; they were strict but they could not overcome the difficulty of testing passengers in regard to fortuitous ancestry. The Railways, therefore, allowed all people wearing hats to regard themselves as *sahibs* and many trousered gents found their way out of the ordinary third-class compartments into the reserved section. Racial discrimination was conceivable, even if wrong, but sartorial privilege turned it into a howling absurdity. The cult of the hat is questioned by the Assembly since High Courts could not repudiate it under the Railways Act. The distinction was made in order to rescue the sahib from the third-class hell into which ordinary passengers were thrust. Cases of petty privilege require the attention of the Legislature as long as the Executive indulge them. Sir Charles Innes thinks it silly in a paroxysm of silliness.

MILLOWNERS AND EXCISE.

SIR CHARLES INNES ANSWERED.

I*

The debate in the Legislative Assembly in March and September last effectively demonstrated the unanimity of feeling against the retention of the Cotton Excise Duty. Only five Members of the Assembly, viz. Mr. Bell, Dr. Hyder, Colonel Crawford, Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes endeavoured to bring forward arguments for the continuance of the Duty, and of these five three were officials. Mr. Bell pleaded in his speech for the Handloom industry and his speech will be dealt with in a separate article. The speeches of Dr. Hyder, Colonel Crawford, and Sir Basil Blackett hardly call for special notice, since they contained no argument not brought forward by Sir Charles Innes in his speech.

The speech made by Sir Charles Innes was acclaimed in certain quarters as a masterly and convincing exposition of the case against the abolition of the Excise Duty. If those who fear the retention of the Duty have nothing better or more convincing to offer in support of their case than the arguments Sir Charles Innes, then clearly the case for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty is conclusively established, for on careful examination their fallaciousness can be proved to demonstration.

In order to side-track the main issue, Sir Charles Innes entered into an examination of the claims of the Cotton Industry to a general measure of protection. A study of the representations made by the Bombay Millowners' Association to Government, the evidence given by the Association before the Fiscal Commission, and other articles and publications of the Association will convince anybody that the millowners have never asked for the protection of the industry as a whole, except in the case of unfair competition and dumping by Japan.

Sir Charles referred to the increase in the number of mills and in the capital invested in the industry as proving that notwithstanding the Cotton Excise Duty, the Mill Industry was able to make satisfactory progress. If Sir Charles would take the trouble to compare the growth of the Mill Industry in India, with its vast population and with the raw material at its very doors, with the progress of the Industry in countries like England, Japan, China and America, he would soon be disillusioned regarding the supposed 'progress' made by the Indian Mill Industry. It is generally in boom times that new mills are started, but if Sir Charles were to go into the subsequent history of these mills, he would find that in adverse times a large number of them are forced into liquidation or to change hands, and this result, as the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey so conclusively showed in his speech in the Legislative Assembly in 1922, is to a great extent due to the crushing burden of taxation and, more especially that of the Excise Duty, which the Cotton Mill Industry of India has to bear.

Misleading Statistics.

In one portion of his speech, Sir Charles Innes argued that the 11 per cent. import duty on piecegoods and 5 per cent. import duty on yarn afforded sufficient protection to the Indian Mill Industry, but in this connection it is interesting to note that in order to substantiate his statement, Sir Charles quoted figures of yarn imported into India and manufactured by Indian Mills before the imposition of the import duty on yarn. This is one of the many illustrations of the misleading and irrelevant statistics on which Sir Charles based his erroneous conclusions.

As regards piecegoods, Sir Charles himself admitted that there was no competition between Indian and English piecegoods, and yet he tried to maintain that the 11 per cent. import duty afforded protection to the Indian Mill Industry to the extent of 7½ per cent., since the Mill Industry is subject to an Excise Duty of 3½ per cent. only. Apart from the fact, admitted by Sir Charles Innes himself, that the piecegoods imported into India do not compete with the products of Indian mills, Sir Charles apparently overlooked the fact that the protection which an Industry enjoys is not solely dependent on the difference between the import tariff rate and the rate of Excise Duty and that there are various other factors to be considered. For instance the concession enjoyed by mills in regard to the duty on mill-stores and component parts of machinery since the imposition of the Excise Duty was withdrawn in 1921 consequent upon the increase in the import duty and nullified to a great extent the supposed protection afforded to the Mill Industry thereby, as Sir Malcolm Hailey made clear in his speech on the occasion.

It is, however, not necessary to pursue the question of protection any further, for this question appears to have been unnecessarily dragged in by Sir Charles Innes to confuse the main question at issue, viz., the necessity for the abolition of the Excise Duty. Sir Charles' handling of this main question requires to be scrutinised a little more closely.

Weak Argument.

In the course of his speech Sir Charles remarked that the mill-owners based their case for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty on political sentiment and political feeling, but "were apt to shy off the economic grounds because they realise that they were on weak ground really." When a controversialist is unable to answer the arguments of his opponents, he usually takes shelter under the plea that his opponents have no argument, and an illustration of this is afforded by the statement of the Commerce Member. The facts will speak for themselves. In February 1924, the Millowners' Association forwarded a representation to the Government of India urging the abolition of the Excise Duty on purely economic grounds. Sir Charles Innes was good enough to refer to this re-

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*This article is authorised by and is published at the desire of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

SERIES OF NON-OFFICIAL TRIUMPHS.

REPEAL OF OBNOXIOUS REGULATIONS

MR. PATEL'S BILLS INTRODUCED.

EXCHANGE RATIO AT SH 1/4D.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly yesterday, carried by 50 votes against 40 the motion of Mr. V. J. Patel for the introduction of his Bill repealing the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Regulations and State Prisoners Act of 1850, the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act of 1867 and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911.

Sir Alexander Muddiman strongly opposed the introduction of the Bill amidst somewhat unusual uproar.

Mr. Patel also introduced two other Bills for making punishment for sedition simple and doing away with transportation, and also certain privileges granted to the Colonials, Americans and Europeans in criminal cases.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas also introduced in teeth of the opposition of Government and British Commercial interests, his Bill for fixing the Exchange ratio at sh. 1/4d.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Rarely had Government more unpleasant time in the Assembly than to-day It was all unexpected. Up till four in the evening, they wasted time in unnecessarily prolonging the discussion over two non-official Bills. But these tactics which were intended to stand in the way of important non-official Bills from being introduced did not, however, succeed. Mr. Patel first introduced his Bill to repeal the State Prisoners' Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Seditious Meetings Act and other repressive measures Sir Alexander Muddiman violently opposed the introduction and by his excited observations which were quite uncalled for provoked the House. When he pointed to revolutionary pamphlets that are being circulated all over India, Mr. Pal asked whether it was not the work of police agents as Sir Reginald Clarke had admitted. The Home Member's blood was up and he challenged the statement. Uproar arose, but soon the President restored order. The atmosphere in the House had become electrified. Mr. Patel's motion was carried by 50 against 40. He also introduced two other Bills for making punishment for sedition only simple and doing away with transportation and for doing away with certain privileges granted to the Colonials, Americans and Europeans in criminal cases.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas' Bill for fixing the exchange ratio at 1/4 was also introduced in teeth of opposition of Government and British commercial interests. Thanks to the impartial attitude of the Chair, all these measures were introduced and Mr. Patel was also allowed to move consideration of his Bill repealing the Regulations. This Bill would now be considered further at the next non-official Bills meeting. In short the day recorded a series of non-official triumphs.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Non-official Bills appeared on the order paper when the Assembly reassembled this morning.

Before the Assembly adjourned, the motion of Mr. V. J. Patel for the introduction of his Bill repealing the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Regulations and State Prisoners' Act of 1850, the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act of 1867 and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911 was carried by fifty votes against forty.

Sir Alexander Muddiman strongly opposed the introduction of the Bill amidst somewhat unusual uproar.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas also introduced his Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Replying to Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar's question about the Lee Recommendations, Sir Alexander Muddiman said matters for Parliamentary legislation were still the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State. The Government of India did not consult their law officers in regard to passage pay and the Secretary of State has not informed the Government of India whether he consulted the law officers of the Crown in England. The Government had not got figures showing the amount of expenditure due to retrospective effect being allowed. In the event of supplementary demands being presented in respect of such votable expenditure as could not be met by reappropriation, members would have an opportunity for discussion. According to the regular procedure the bulk of the expenditure was however non-votable.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that the proposed Parliamentary legislation should be simultaneously published in India to enable public opinion in India to express itself on its provisions.

The Home Member agreed to forward this question to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that Government should also back his proposal.'

The Home Member said he could not commit himself to any definite reply.

A large number of questions were put to-day by Kumar Ganganand Sinha, majority of which were answered by Sir B. N. Mitra.

Replying to Mr. Sinha, the Home Member said Government had no information to establish the fact that extensive illicit traffic in arms and ammunitions had been carried on in years 1920 to 1924. He was not prepared to give details of this or of the measures taken to cope with it, to divulge which would obviously assist those engaged in it.

Mr. Burden, replying to Mr. Kelkar, said one Indian infantry battalion and one Indian transport depot were stationed at Hongkong. Their expense was borne by the British Government and the Government of India made no contribution towards it. The posting of Indian troops to Hongkong was valuable as giving them an opportunity to gain experience of service in other Asiatic countries and to widen their outlook generally. The Assembly, he recalled, had also passed a resolution approving of the employment of Indian troops overseas for similar reasons.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Sir Charles Innes said that official information about the value of sales in the Indian section of the Empire Exhibition was £120,000 sterling, but as the private exhibitors for some reasons under-estimated their sales the total figure was much larger than that officially given.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta asked:—

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a speech of Lord Inchcape at the meeting of the P. and O. Company in London on 10th December, 1924, regarding the wide disparity between the English and Continental prices British prices being as much as 30 to 80 per cent higher than the Continental?

(b) Is it a fact that the orders for railway materials to which the said prices refer to are still being largely placed by the High Commissioner and the authorities of the Company railways in England?

(c) Will Government also inquire of the High Commissioner, why he continues to make large purchases in England in spite of the great disparity in prices referred to above?

(d) Is it true that some terms and conditions in the indents sent out from this country compel the High Commissioner to pay the much higher prices asked by the British manufacturers?

(e) Will Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject from the High Commissioner?

Sir B. N. Mitra replied:—

(a) Reply is in the affirmative.

(b) and (c) Attention of the Hon. member is invited to instructions given by the Government of India to the High Commissioner regarding the policy he should pursue in the matter of purchase of stores and which are contained in a letter from the Department of Industries No. S. 360, dated 22nd December, 1921, a copy of which was laid on the table of this House on 18th March, 1922. The Government of India have no reason to think that the stores are not being purchased in accordance with these instructions. The Hon. member is no doubt aware that the half yearly statements prepared by the High Commissioner are regularly laid on the table of this House, showing all cases in which the lowest tenders were not accepted by him in purchasing the stores for India. Government are not responsible for making purchases of stores for the Company railways; but no tender for stores can be accepted by their Home Boards without the prior approval of Government Director who is thus in a position to ensure and does ensure that all the contracts are placed in the most favourable markets having regard to price, quality, conditions of delivery and other relevant considerations.

(d) and (e) Cases have sometimes arisen in which the High Commissioner has been restricted by the indenting officer to a particular source of supply and necessary instructions have been issued to all the indenting officers to avoid this practice. In the opinion of Government no useful purpose will be served by calling for a report

(Continued on next page.)

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE AT WORK

CURRENTS AND CROSS-CURRENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

On the 28th, the Select Committee met at Raisina, and after an interchange of 'fundamentals' adjourned *sine die*. The news spread throughout the interested circles, and there was a puckering of brows, and a biting of lips. Why did they disperse *sine die*? Perhaps there were fundamental differences of opinion, and quite probably they thought it best to condemn the mute millions to further slavery rather than take a practicals view of things and accommodate one another. Speculation about the causes and the probable effect of the adjournment was rife. But while many hit on the exact situation, the majority went wide of the mark. But depression and poignant disgust manifested in the circles referred to above and jubilation and chuckling are reported to have been experienced in certain other circles. All this, however, was clearly a little too premature; as the Select Committee like the two blades of the scissors parted only to meet again, and this time most probably right at the Gordion knot which may disappear by a radical operation at their incisive touch.

The Select Committee had really already undergone a further 'selection' and consequent redintegration of its cohesive elements. Accretions too had eventuated. The Select Committee had resolved, before its adjournment *sine die*, into an informal gathering of the representatives of different interests. The Informal Conference continued its work at Hakim Ajmal Khan's house, reinvegorated by the Indian doctors' hospitality, and met there again yesterday, when by a strange process of rarefication, they discovered that the real points at issue should be tackled by Pundit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai on the one hand and Mr. Jinnah on the other—probably with Mahatmaji as the *hyphen* rather than as the *vinculum*. But a further consideration of the situation revealed the fact that other "big men" could take umbrage at so vigorous a shrinke of authority,' and it was finally decided to continue the 'talks' in the usual manner. Among those present on 27th and 29th were Mahatmaji, Ali Brothers, Mr. Jinnah, Hakimji, Maulana Azad, Pandit M Nehru, Mr. Jaykar, Dr. Moonje, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sardars Jodh Singh and Mangal Singh, Sir Abdul Quayum, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zakarali, Mr. Srinavas Iyengar, Mr. Pal, Mr. Jairamdas, Mr. Gulshan Rai, Acha Safdar, Pundit Jawaharlal, Mr. Shoib Quereshi, Lala Shankarlal Dr. M A Ansari, Mr. Abdul Rauf from Berar, Mr. Mohd. Yakub, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Asaf Ali, Khwaja Abdul Majid, and Mr. Mahomed Shafi. But some of them had departed yesterday.

TYPICAL PHRASES.

A reproduction and analysis of the propositions and arguments advanced by different gentlemen would hardly prove of much use though interesting. The phrases used were typical; but "the melting-pot" gradually came to be a recognised fact, and then the arguments were addressed to the meltong-pot, the crucible, the forge etc. and "pure gold" promised in the end. Hindu speakers insisted that they were opposed to communalism, and Muslim speakers urged that guarantees of good behaviour were inevitable and a *sine qua non* of any 'compromise,' 'combination' and so forth. More than once the Census Report was requisitioned and passed over; more than once weightier books were about to be brandished, but were relegated to oblivion under the pressure of arguments weightier still. Until last night, however, some clarification of issues was ultimately announced. Out of the crucible in which lay the Lucknow Pact and the latest Census Report there were noticed emerging fumes of 'dross,' sentiment, selfishness and so forth. But the two master assayers, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahomed Ali Jinnah,—as both of them have proved themselves to be—the others help and hinder as the occasion may be—declared that communal claims had to be recognised and a device adopted to minimise their more exceptionable effects. Consequently it was again declared that the claimant communities had a rigat to expect that their representation on the legislatures should be in proportion to their population, majorities and minorities being determined by such a device in granting suffrage as to secure almost adult suffrage to all. And next seats on the legislatures should be reserved in accordance with the ratio of the respective communities. And next after that, electorates should be as far as practicable joint. This meant much clearing of the ground, and brought the "high contracting parties" to the next difficulty—the "protection of minorities." Mr. Jinnah was personally anxious to come to "some settlement,' and Lalaji seemed to be prepared to hear and consider the case, but found it difficult to concede the principle of going further than he had already permitted himself to do. Syed Riza Ali came with what he characterised as a 'mandate' from the U. P. but the nature of his mandate nearly arrested all progress for a while However, Mr. Jinnah came to the rescue of the "assembly' and more 'talks' ensued. The question then was put "Would joint-electorates and the Lucknow Pact as regards minorities be sufficient safeguard?"

The Hindus were reluctant to approve of such a question either, but the answer brought the consideration of this question to an adjournment till 31st inst. The reply was "No"—but I have an impression that the "No" was more an abstract in nature, even as the question was, than, otherwise. It would be less 'protection' but considering other matters it *might* be accepted.

I have an idea that if Pundit Malaviya does not go back on the ground already covered, the question of the minorities may be solved if not by concession in the matter of additional seats, by the recognition of plural votes—such for instance as each member of a minority being granted as many votes as may answer to the measure of protection demanded. It is an elaborate device, and has received practically no consideration at the hands of the leaders yet, but to my mind it is the only effectual device that will eventually meet the demand. Each elector of the minority under this device shall be entitled, for examples, to cast *his vote* in favour of any 20 or 25 or more or less candidates, according to the measure of protection conceded to that community, and thus secure to that community the right to influence the election of as many candidates as may in its opinion be necessary to protect its specific rights in the Councils. Thus the 5 per cent. Hindus in the N. W. P., and the 3 per cent. Mahomedans in the C. P. may be enabled to cast their votes not merely for the 5 Hindu or 3 Mahomedan candidates in the usual course; but each one of the electors should also be entitled to cast his vote in favour of any 30 or even 45 other candidates, and thereby secure their support in the Councils if they are elected. This will make the minority worthy of "wooing" by the candidates of the majority, and very largely secure them the measure of support for which they are asking to-day in the form of 'more seats.' Perhaps 25 more seats to a minority of 3 per cent. cannot answer the purpose which 45 votes will do. However let us wait and see.

The Informal Conference is continuing its labours, and may reach some far-reaching compromise before long.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

RETURNS TO INDIA

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Port Sudan.—A message from Jeddah says that the situation there is quiet. The Indian Moslem Commission departed for India on January 30th after an unsuccessful eleventh-hour attempt to persuade Ibn Saud to negotiate.—Reuter.

HILAL AHMAR DELEGATION FOR INDIA.

Translated from "Watan"—Constantinople.

Red Crescent Society has decided to send a delegation to India to take possession of Chotani Mills and the stock of timber that has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee of India from Seth Chotani in exchange for the money entrusted to him during his presidentship. The delegation consists of Doctor Hikmat Bey (formerly General Secretary of Red Crescent) and Ismail Basim Pasha. Taufique Bey will accompany the delegation as interpreter. The Turkish Government has been informed of the decision.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

REPLY TO M. CLEMENTAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 2.

The terms of reply to M. Clemental, French Minister of Finance, who at the close of the recent Paris Conference addressed a letter to Mr. Churchill on the subject of inter-allied debts, has been under careful expert consideration and although no official information is available the "Daily Telegraph" understands that the draft of the reply has been completed.

The "Telegraph" states that the draft is now in the hands of the members of the Cabinet to whom it has been circulated in order that they may give full consideration to what is in fact a full and reasoned statement of the British policy before it comes up for deliberation. It is reported that a special meeting of the Cabinet is to be held to-morrow to deliberate upon the reply.—(B. O. W.)

CHARGES AGAINST ANTHONY.

ACQUITTED BY DISCIPLINARY COUNCIL

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cairo.—Though hitherto official announcement is lacking the vernacular press states that the disciplinary Council has acquitted Mr. Anthony, the Director-General of State domains of the charges brought against him by the Zaghlulist Government. The charges followed Mr. Anthony's protest and demand for enquiry regarding a reference to him in the indictment against an ex-under-Secretary, Abouel Futtah Pasha in connection with the disposal of certain Government lands. The indictment of Mr. Anthony caused no little sensation at the the time and formed the subject of a note from Lord Allenby to Zaghlul Pasha.—Reuter.

ARE THEY STUDENTS?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 2.

Two men said to be students have been arrested by the Egyptian police on suspicion of complicity in the murder of late Lee Stack, the late Sirdar. They had been under observation in Cairo. Apparently becoming alarmed at the disclosures recently made to the police they attempted to escape. They were captured in the train at Chorberatmat and were found to be in possession of automatic pistols and softened bullets. They are now in gaol at Burgelarab.—(B. O. W.)

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY.

G. I. P. HARBOUR BRANCH.

OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, declared open for public traffic the Electric Harbour Branch Railway on Monday morning at the Victoria Terminus Station before a very large and influential gathering. The Station from its entrance upto Platform Nos. 2 and 3 were tastefully decorated for the occasion and when H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson arrived at 11-15 a.m. they were received by Mr. McLean, Agent, G. I. P. Railway and Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner for Railway. After inspecting the guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson accompanied by the Agent, the Chief Commissioner and his staff proceeded toward platform No. 2 where they took their seats on the dais. About a thousand ladies and gentlemen mostly Europeans were present who rose in honour of Their Excellencies till they took their seats. Among those present were also members of the Executive Councils, Ministers, members of the Corporation, trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, trustees of Bombay Port Trust, Lord Swaythling, Lady Swaythling, Sir Henry Freeland, Sir Lawless Hepper, Lady Hepper, H. H. Maharaja of Alwar, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir D. E. Vachha, Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Rt. Rev. J. E. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Mr M. B. Velkar, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Sir Mohmedbhoy Hajibhoy and R. S. Asavle.

The Agent then presented to their Excellencies the members of the G. I. P. Railway, Advisory Committee, heads of departments and officials, G. I. P. Railway officers employed on the Harbour Branch Extension and Electrification, Senior Subordinates, Consulting Engineers and the Contractors.

AGENT'S SPEECH.

The Agent then in asking H. E the Governor to declare the Harbour Branch and Electrification open, said:—

"Your Excellency.—The scheme which your Excellency is pleased to inaugurate to-day is generally known as the electrification of the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, and taken by itself as a Railway project it may seem to those outside Railway circles to be of no great moment. But it is linked with the simultaneous opening of the Harbour Branch Extension Railway from Reay Road to Victoria Terminus, and it is of unusual technical and public interest as being the first electrified railway service to be opened in India, and an important part of the new Railway schemes fitting in with the development of Bombay.

I have had occasion recently, Sir, to delve into the records of the past and they make it abundantly clear how the conditions of life and trade in Bombay have changed and developed within the last 30 years. In 1899 the Prince's and Victoria Docks were approaching congestion and further developments, resulting in the Alexandra Dock, were imminent. The old Docks had little or no Railway communication and the Port Trustees were exercised to find means to ensure such facilities for the new Docks. I am not concerned here, Sir, with the controversy heated at times, that raged around this subject. What is of interest at the moment is that railway connections to the East of the Island were in process of being moulded into shape. The form we now know differs from that first proposed in some important respects. Instead of a branch line from Sion to Ballard Pier we have a Chord Line from Kurla to Victoria Terminus joined to the B. B. & C. I. Railway by the Mahim Chord and if the modest child that the Trevor Commission fathered in their scheme for a Port Trust Railway has proved in the eyes of its neighbouring lines in Bombay, a changeling from birth, that Sir, is a physiological matter on which. I am bound to confess, opinions differ. On one point there can be no difference of opinion and it is that those who foresaw a fast expanding trade in the City and Port of Bombay and set about providing warehousing accommodation for a North-easterly migration from the congested trade areas of the city, were inspired by great wisdom. Already coal, manganese and a substantial portion of the grain and seed trade have moved to Sewri. The cotton trade has migrated to the new Cotton Green and it appears to be inevitable that as trade continues to increase it must move to the areas ready prepared against its coming.

But hitherto the Port Trust Estates have been ill-served with rapid transit facilities. The Harbour Branch Railway to Kurla ended in the air at Reay Road and in the congestion of Frere Road a tram service must lack much in speed. This new line with its extension into Victoria Terminus now provides a thoroughly modern means of transport from the business centres of the City to the new entrepot of trade. It is interesting to note that as far back as 1904 the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and the Chamber of Commerce was writing of just such a line as this now is; in their words:—"electric or otherwise and partly overhead from a central station to a station on the Port Trust Railway at Mazgaon." The project has taken 20 years to come to maturity. It was delayed first by the War and later by financial conditions immediately after the War. It is no secret that while the G. I. P. Railway Administration has throughout favoured electrical working on the line—indeed it is not suited to any other form of operation—the Government of India found difficulties in accepting that view. But these difficulties have now been surmounted and so it comes about that to Bombay falls the privilege of inaugurating a new phase in railway working in India. And Bombay owes that privilege in no small part to the enterprise of the great firm of Tata & Sons, who by launching their hydro-electric schemes have made the necessary power readily available.

HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Your Excellency will have an opportunity of inspecting the line as far as Kurla. It is of considerable engineering interest at least on the high level section, and though it has had those interruptions that were inevitable in all engineering works during and after the war, it is now nearly complete and bears witness to the ingenuity and application of the engineers who have got it fit for opening to schedule. Probably the most interesting structure is the steel viaduct carrying the Harbour Branch Lines over the Wadi Bunder goods depot. It with its high level station contains 2788 tons of steel is 1728 feet long and cost 20 lakhs to complete. The line is not entirely finished; the paint and the polish have still to be applied; but all the essentials for a public service are there, and although at this stage we are somewhat short of rolling stock, that can be put right quickly as new stock arrives in the country for erection. So the disability is only a temporary one. But I have felt that with the busy cotton season now upon us, it was important to commence the best service we could to the new Cotton Green, increasing the service as stock could be turned out from the workshops. The East Indian Cotton Association have very readily accepted the schedule we have offered them, although perhaps it falls below what they might desire; but I can assure them that we are sparing no pains to increase our equipment at the earliest possible date. As to the rest of these works the Harbour Branch proper, that is, Kurla to Reay Road with the Mahim Chord have cost 34 lakhs and the overhead extension will have cost 1.02 crores by the time it is entirely completed. The electrification project of this branch with the Mahim Chord will have cost 31 lakhs for overhead gear and sub-stations while the rolling stock now to be put on the line represents 38 lakhs of expenditure. And yet, Sir, a member of the public who desires to travel daily to Kurla and back can buy a season ticket at rates which allow him to travel over 11 miles for one anna. I think we are entitled to make the claim that our clients will travel with a speed and cleanliness equal to that of any railway in the world and at a rate not surpassed, and probably not equalled, for cheapness in any other country. I am reproached at times that our fares for suburban season tickets are too high and yet it is not difficult to demonstrate that at present rates the railway makes no profit whatever, if indeed it does not incur a substantial loss, on its suburban traffic.

For a moment, Sir, I leave the subject of the Harbour Branch and its electrification to refer to the greater schemes of railway development in Bombay of which this forms only a small part. Without rapid transit to the areas in the Island and Salsette now being developed by your Excellency's Government, these schemes must fail to reach their full fruition; for unless the public see transportation facilities in being they will not be persuaded to spread from congested areas to the new suburbs. It has long been the policy of the G. I. P. Railway Board of Directors to develop suburban capacity. Already 1.62 crores have been spent on quadrupling the line to Kalyan. Mazgaon and Victoria Terminus are being, or are about to be remodelled at a cost of 1.71 crores and the electrification of the main and suburban lines to Kalyan are now actively in hand at an estimated gross cost of 2.38 crores. If to the cost of these projects is added the cost of the Harbour Branch and its electrification, the Railway will have invested nearly 8 crores of money in the interests of the growth and development of the capital of the Presidency.

And our ambitions do not end there; we wish to electrify our main lines to Igatpuri on the North and Phona in the East,

(Continued on page 11.)

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

NO PROGRAMME BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

M. HASRAT MOHANI AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani arrived here yesterday. He was taken in procession at night to Shaukat Maidan where he addressed a large public meeting. He said it was at Ahmedabad that he proclaimed his ideal of complete Independence and was sentenced to imprisonment. At present no party was able to do anything. The constitutional agitation of the Moderates was meaningless as there was no constitution in India. There was no sanction behind their resolution passed in public meetings which they called constitutional agitation. Non-violent non-cooperation preached by Mahatma Gandhi had now been suspended by him, that was to say that it had been practically abandoned by him. The speaker's resolution for retaining civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes were ruled out of order in the Congress. Swarajists passed resolutions of protest in Councils and rejected budgets. There was no programme before the country. The people were ready to receive the orders of Mahatma Gandhi for non-payment of taxes when the Bardoli resolutions cooled down their ardour. It was said that there would be violence when properties were attached but non-violence was adopted on the ground of expediency and now even Mahatma Gandhi permitted it in cases of personal dishonour. Why should it not be then permitted in cases of national dishonour? The speaker did not agree with the Swaraj Scheme that was being prepared by the All-Parties Conference. It was a scheme of further reforms towards Dominion Status, but not of Swarajya. In Swarajya there should be no kings or governors and viceroys appointed by kings. There should be a Government of the people by the people for the people.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI

Maulana Azad Sobhani who had arrived the previous day from Bombay expressed his agreement with what Maulana Hasrat Mohani said about the Swaraj scheme that was under preparation which he said would confirm the acceptance by the people of a a position of dependence which was up to this time unconfirmed. He then exhorted the Mahomedans of Gujarat to launch an educational movement among the Mahomedan masses so that they might join the Hindus in the fight for freedom.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is leaving for Cawnpore this evening. He arrived here to pay his respects to the tomb of Syad Abdussamad Khudamima who is the head of his line of Sufis.

IS COMMUNIST PARTY LEGAL?

QUESTION BEFORE U. P. GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 3.

A question in the local Council as to why the Communist Party's secretary was not being proceeded against if his pamphlets contained seditious matter, recently elicited the reply that Government was considering the matter. But, another question as to whether the Communist Party was legal or not was not answered that day but, it is understood, it will be answered on February 25th.

"NO CONNECTION WITH IT"

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 3.

In a statement issued to the press the Secretary of the Indian Communist Party entirely dissociates himself and his Party from the revolutionary leaflets recently distributed in Cawnpore and other cities in India. He further declares that the leaflet is opposed to some of the principles and the present programme of the Communist Party. The statement goes on to say that the local Hindi journal "Volunteer" which was recently proscribed by the local Government and copies of which were the other day seized at the Communist Office had no connection with the Communist Party as such.

EDITOR OF "VARTAMAN" ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 2.

After ascertaining that a warrant for his arrest had been issued under section 124-A, Pandit Ramashankar Awasthi, Editor of the local Hindi daily "Vartman" surrendered himself to-day. He was taken into custody to the Court of Mr. Brown, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate. An application for bail was rejected, but on a revision application being filed, Mr. Holmes, the Sessions Judge, ordered the release of the prisoner on his furnishing two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar presided at the prize distribution at the Central Hindu School on Monday. The Maharaja announced that he would institute a prize fund of Rs. 325 and give two boats for the school rowing club.

At the criminal sessions of the Madras High Court on Monday, Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair presiding two soldiers Pte. F. G. Bishop and Pte. J. Riders were placed on trial on a charge of forgery. Both the accused pleaded guilty and His Lordship convicted them and sentenced the first accused to one and a half years and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SERIES OF NON-OFFICIAL TRIUMPHS.

(Continued from previous page.)

on the subject from the High Commissioner.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

The House then proceeded to transact legislative business. Mr. Joshi resumed his speech on his motion for a Select Committee on his Bill to confer maternity benefits to women-labourers employed in factories and mines and on those estates to which the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 applies. Mr. Joshi met a number of arguments advanced by the various local Governments and employers and held that the principle of his Bill had secured general support. The cost of the benefits would be hardly more than fifteen lakhs. Female-labour was much cheaper than male-labour and, therefore, this cost of the maternity benefit should not weigh heavily on the employers. He said they were holding Baby Weeks all over India. The best service they could do to the babies of India would be to pass his Bill. He was surprised to find that Government had tabled a motion for the circulation of the Bill. The Bill had already been circulated by the Government. He admitted that the replies of some of the local Governments and Employers' Associations had not been received. He was, therefore, prepared to postpone the meeting of the Select Committee until the receipt of the replies.

Concluding, Mr. Joshi said that he only wanted the House to accept the principle underlying the Bill at this stage.

Mr. Wilson asked Mr. Joshi to state what provisions he would make regarding casual labour. Mr. Wilson referring to the wages of women in the Assam tea gardens observed that though the wages looked small the labourers were very well off and would not work for longer hours to earn more.

Mr. Joshi replied that he would leave the details to the Select Committee and was prepared to meet the reasonable demands of the employers.

OFFICIAL ASSAM'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Cosgrave, the official member representing the Assam Government, considered the Bill as both unnecessary and undesirable so far as Assam was concerned. He gave detailed figures showing that already the tea estates were according liberal treatment to women by way of maternity benefits. In many cases not only six months' wages (three months before and three months after confinement) were allowed, but in addition other bonuses were also given. Mr. Cosgrave said that Mr. Joshi had urged them to accept the principle of the Bill and to leave the details to be worked out by the local Governments. Mr. Cosgrave showed how difficult it would be for the local Governments to work out the details of the Bill. He concluded by warning the Assembly that if by passing the Bill the House made the grant of benefits compulsory then there was the fear that employers would pay only the minimum under the Bill in the place of the present liberal benefits.

Mr. Chalmers, the representative of the Assam tea gardeners, said he was quite in sympathy with the objects of Mr. Joshi's Bill, but he pointed out that no method could be devised through Govt. agency by which thousands of women could receive weekly doles. Moreover, the present benefits given in the tea gardens were, in places, more liberal than what Mr. Joshi proposed.

Mr. Nilkanthdas and Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan both supported Mr. Joshi's Bill.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao raised a point whether the Bill of Mr. Joshi did not relate to a provincial subject. He favoured its circulation and asked Government to explain its position in these respects.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied later and quoted the devolution Rules and Schedules to show that, while Religious Endowments were a provincial transferred subject, the welfare of Labour was subject to Central legislation and could not be dealt with in any provincial councils without the previous sanction of Governor-General.

Mr. Chamanlal said the details given by Mr. Cosgrave about the treatment of women in the Assam tea gardens appeared very imposing, but the facts were that "coolie" women were receiving only three rupees a month as salary and if a half of the salary was paid for three months it would amount only to Rs. 4-8 maternity benefit for the period.

Mr. Chalmers challenged the figures given by Mr. Chamanlal which, he said, were out of date.

Mr. Chamanlal said even the latest figures for 1923 showed that women received only Rs. 4-8 per month.

Mr. Cosgrave said the correct figures were Rs. 6-10-9 per month for women.

Mr. Chamanlal retorted, "Even then what a handsome figure it is." He recalled that Government in reply to a question of Mr. Joshi had already committed themselves to suggest to the local Governments that they might ask the employers voluntarily to give maternity benefits. Mr. Joshi's Bill only made the grant of benefits compulsory.

Mr. D. P. Sinha strongly supported Mr Joshi.

Mr. Wilson said the attitude of the employers was one of sympathy with the objects of the Bill but not with its principle. He asked Mr. Joshi how his Bill was going to work and how he would deal with Labour say in Burma where it was mostly casual Labour. Mr. Chamanlal's observations, said Mr. Wilson, were not only for a debating society and not for the serious consideration of the House. He emphasised that employers all over India were already giving maternity benefits. He repudiated Mr. Chamanlal's statement that the interests of the employers and the employees were diametrically opposed. On the other hand, their interests were identical and the grant of maternity benefits was considered by the employer not a philanthropic concession but a matter of economy because thereby he promoted the interests of the employees.

At this stage, though the motion for closure was put by some non-official members, the Deputy President adjourned the House for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Sir B. N. Mittra moved that Mr. Joshi's Bill be circulated. He said the views of the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces had not been received while the replies of the other local Governments had revealed that the measure bristled with difficulties in regard to its practical operation.

IN FAVOUR OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jinnah said that the question before the House really was whether the solution of the question required legislative action or whether it should be left to the employers to be solved according to their sweet will. He for one was for legislative action, but he doubted if Mr. Joshi's Bill was the proper kind of measure to achieve the end in view. In the present instance, said Mr. Jinnah, he found himself in favour of Government motion. (Laughter).

After a brief reply by Mr. Joshi the motion for circulation was put and carried.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT.

A somewhat prolonged discussion took place on Dr. Gour's motion for a Select Committee on his Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act. The object of the Bill, said Dr. Gour, was to remove an anachronism. He said the Majority Act fixed 18 as the age of majority while under the Special Marriage Act no person could marry up to the age of 21 without the consent of his father or guardian. Thus a person who had attained the age of eighteen but had no father or guardian could not marry until the age of 21. He wanted to remove this anomaly.

Mr. Tonkinson moved that the Bill be circulated.

After Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. S. Chetty and Mr. Ashworth had spoken on the motion for circulation, Mr. Tonkinson's proposal was carried.

NEW BILLS.

The House then proceeded to consider new Bills. Dr. Gour introduced his Bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make settlements of property by way of trust in favour of their families, children or descendants.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray next introduced his Bill to amend the Medical Degrees Act with a view to confer on the provincial legislatures the power to permit Universities, Medical Corporations examining bodies and other institutions to confer any title or qualification signifying fitness to practice Western Medical Science.

MR PATEL'S BILL.

OBNOXIOUS REGULATIONS.

Mr. Patel asked for leave to introduce his Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law, the enactments that sis Bill proposed to repeal are the Bengal Regulation 1818, the Madras Regulation 1819, the Bombay Regulation 1827, the State Prisoners Act 1850, the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act 1867 and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 19/1. Mr. Patel said the convention had been established that ordinarily the introduction of a Bill should not be opposed and he hoped the Home Member would observe that convention. He said the Assembly had recommended the repeal of repressive measures, but when Government brought forward no Bill, he thought he might assist Government by bringing forward his repealing Bill. (Laughter).

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, in a speech full of warmth and vigour, opposed the introduction of the Bill. Sir Alexander said so far as the Regulations were concerned Government's policy was that it could not part with any weapon of that sort unless it had some compensatory legislation to replace it. The Government of the Punjab was opposed to the repeal of the Murderous Outrages Act, while the conditions in the country did not warrant the repeal of the Seditious Meetings Act. He said the special powers given by these measures to Government in charge of 300 million people was not unduly under the present circumstances. He next referred to the grave danger from external movement. Before he became the Home Member, he had pooh-poohed this danger, but he was now convinced that the danger was there and the Allahabad High Court had convicted the agents of this campaign. He quoted from the judgment of the High Court and revolutionary exhibits filed to show the objectives of the revolutionaries. If any one in India favoured those doctrines, then India would have to upset her whole existing social system and wade through rivers of blood without reaching the bank. A revolutionary pamphlet had just been distributed throughout India.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer:—I find nothing objectionable in the pamphlet.

The Home Member, thereupon, quoted passages calculated to incite people to murder the wives and sisters of foreigners and their Indian officers.

He left it to the members to say whether they saw nothing objectionable in this.

Mr. B. C. Pal, thereupon, asked whether the Home Member had any information to show that in the words of Sir Reginald Clarke, ex-Police Commissioner, this pamphlet was not the work of *agents provocateur*.

The Home Member strongly repudiated this statement amidst scenes of uproar and shouts supporting Mr. Pal's remark. The President immediately restored order and put the motion for introduction which was carried, on division, by 50 votes to 40.

At this stage, Mr. Ranga Iyer explained that the pamphlet he had read was different from that read by the Home Member and that he certainly objected to any pamphlet which contained the remarks quoted by the Home Member.

TWO MORE BILLS.

Two more of Mr. Patel's 'contentious Bills' were introduced despite Government opposition. One of these proposes to deprive Colonials, Americans and Europeans of special privileges in respect of criminal trials because Indians outside did not enjoy those privileges.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay opposed but introduction was carried by 49 votes to 41.

Mr. Patel's other Bill proposes to amend section 124 (A) I.P.C. so as to abolish the punishment of transportation under this section and to reduce the imprisonment only to simple imprisonment.

EXCHANGE AT 1/4.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas also introduced his two Bills to amend the Coinage and Currency Act the object being to restore the exchange ratio of 1/4.

Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed introduction and Sir Basil Blackett made it clear that Government did not support the Bill.

Lastly, Mr. Patel proposed that his Bill to repeal special enactments be taken into consideration.

At this stage the Assembly was adjourned.

MONDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

COTTON FACTORIES BILL.

The following is the report of the concluding proceedings of the Legislative Assembly's sitting on Monday:—

Sir Charles Innes next moved for reference to a Select Committee his Bill to provide for better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories, the Committee to consist of Mr. Rangachariar, Sir P. Thakurdas, Rai Harbilas Sarda, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Seth Kasthuri Bhai Lalbhai, Mr. Aney, Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi, Mr. Abhyankar and the mover. The object of the Bill was to put the cotton trade in a position to protect itself by providing for marking of bales and record of ownership and by providing further that unmarked bales are not tenderable in fulfilment of a contract if marked bales are demanded by the purchaser. The Bill also provides for the maintenance of registers for statistical returns for the use of correct sales and weights and for structural improvement of ginning and pressing factories. Sir Charles Innes added that the Bill was intended to supplement Cotton Transport Act which had already proved successful. All local Governments concerned with this Bill, namely, Central Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces were generally in favour of the Bill. The Punjab would welcome an even more stringent measure. As for the objection that this legislation should be undertaken in Provincial Councils concerned the Commerce Member pointed out that this subject was a transferred one, but it was subject to Legislation by the Indian Legislature. Moreover not one Local Government had supported the constitutional objection. The Central Provinces Government had clearly stated that in view of its nature this subject should be dealt with by the Central Legislature. The cotton trade had found itself unable to deal with the evils referred to and a perusal of the Bill would show that Government interference was reduced to a minimum.

Babu Ujagar Singh Bedi supported the Bill.

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Abhyankar (Nagpur) in a spirited speech opposed the Bill. He said the Bill might benefit foreign buyers, but would not help the Indian producer. There were certain small cotton farmers in some provinces who had small ginning factories in order to compete against big factory-owners and large producers of cotton and this Bill would not help such farmers. Mr. Abhyankar feared that even factories now in existence would find it difficult to come with this Bill. Moreover a buyer might report from England or other foreign country that the bale which had been sent had been adulterated. Such a thing would occur a year or two after a bale had been sold. There was no guarantee in this Bill to protect the seller against this kind of fraud on the part of a buyer. This Bill required the owners of factories to maintain registers. There was no need for such a provision in this Bill.

Mr. Aney (Berar) in an another spirited speech opposed the Bill. He opined that the Cotton Committee had failed to prove that the evil was universal. He objected to the Bill also on constitutional ground. This measure ought to have been brought forward in Provincial Legislatures concerned. Sir Charles Innes had also referred to this point, but he had emphasised that Local Governments were generally in favour of the Bill. But were the various Provincial Legislatures consulted before the Local Governments gave their opinion. Unless Provincial Legislatures and Provincial Governments were prepared to surrender their rights in this matter this Central Legislature consisting of representatives from various provinces and anxious to secure Provincial Autonomy should not legislate on such matters and let it not be forgotten that it was Sir Alexander Muddiman, the President of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, who had said that if this Legislature wished to legislate on Provincial Transferred Subjects like the Religious Endowment the logical conclusion would be that the Government of India would have to make them central. With that warning clearly before them the Assembly would not be doing the right thing if they were to support this motion.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, C. P. Official, supported the Bill, and said his differences with Mr. Aney on this subject were fundamental and deep. There was absolutely no need for Mr. Aney to fear that District Magistrates would be tyrannical in respect of those who would start ginning factories. The constitutional point was raised, but it had been effectively anticipated and met by Sir Charles Innes himself. The evils which the Bill was aimed to eradicate did exist in the Central Provinces and there was good ground for a Central Legislation.

NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in further supporting the Bill said that this question must be dealt with in the Central Legislature and not in the Provincial Legislatures. The Bill was mainly in the interest of the person who worked with his hand on the cotton farm and there should be no objection to its being considered in a Select Committee where some of the arguments raised against it could be dealt with satisfactorily.

Mr. Shunmugam Chetty whole-heartedly supported the measure which would be ultimately beneficial to the cotton producer himself.

The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was passed with the addition to the Committee of Mr. Fleming.

LABOURERS' BREACHES OF CONTRACT BILL.

On the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman the Bill to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of contract by labourers were made punishable under Criminal Law was taken into consideration and passed without discussion. Messrs. Joshi and Chammanlal thanking Government for this salutary measure.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL.

Mr. Graham then introduced a Bill to determine the salary of the President of the Legislative Assembly. The Bill proposed a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensem. Mr. Graham pointed out that this was a tentative figure proposed as the basis of discussion. The Legislative Assembly would in considering the measure see that the President of the Assembly got more than what the Presidents of the local Legislatures might get.

INCOME-TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett then introduced a Bill to amend Income-Tax Act 1922. He said difficulty had been felt in assessing individually to super-tax partners in registered firms where there had been change in the constitution of the firm owing to one or more of the partners retiring, to new partners being taken into the firm, or to a change for any other reason in the share of profits to which individual partners are respectively entitled. The practice hitherto has been to assess the partners with reference to shares held by them at the time of assessment though on profits of the firm in previous year. The Bombay High Court has recently held that partners should be assessed not according to the shares to which they are entitled in a year of assessment, but according to shares to which they were entitled in previous year in which the profits were earned. The result of this decision is that in the case of the retiring partners it is often impossible for Income-tax Department to recover any super-tax at all from them while at the same time the new partner who comes in during the year of assessment is not liable to pay super-tax. To get over this difficulty it is proposed to legalise what has been the practice hitherto and the present Bill is intended to secure this object. The Bill was introduced.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED IN PARTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Council of State reassembled to-day after five days' interval. Four questions were put by Mr. Khaparde relating to piecework establishment in the Government of India Printing, Calcutta.

Mr. Ley replied that no provident fund had been brought into operation in Government presses. It was true that since 1922 no annual classification had been held in piecework establishment but the system of classification had not been discontinued. It was understood however that the Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps was pressing proposals for modifying the present system.

On the motion of Mr. Chadwick the Council, without discussion, agreed to the passage of the Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act in order to enable the Government to impose fees for inspections of wireless installations on vessels (as passed by the Assembly).

The Secretary presented three bills as passed by the Assembly, namely, Paper Currency Bill, Breech of Contract Amendment Bill and Mr. Neogy's Railway Act Amendment Bill.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Raza Ali suggested that the next meeting be held on Thursday for the discussion of Government bills. This was agreed to.

But before the Council adjourned till Thursday Sir Narsimha Sarma moved for leave to amend the Standing Orders of the Council of State in order to enable the Budget being presented in two or more parts. This amendment was necessitated, said the leader of the House, by the resolution accepted by the Government in the Assembly on the question of separation of Railway finance from General finance. Leave having been given the House agreed to appoint a select committee to consider the amendment.

DR. GOUR AND NATIONALISTS.

NAME REMOVED FROM PARTY ROLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

It is understood that the Nationalist Party has taken disciplinary action against Sir Hari singh Gour, who did not vote in favour of Mr. Neogy's Bill for removal of the reservation of railway compartments for Anglo-Indians. Since he has been created Knight Dr. Gour has been adopting pro-official attitude and his name has been removed from the party roles

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

It is announced that as a result of an election in the Assembly the following members would form the Public Accounts Committee:—Mr. Mohammad Yakub, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Dr. Hohokare, Mr. H. N. Misra, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. G. N. Sinha and Mr. Syed Murtaza.

The following would form the Standing Finance Committee:—Sir Abul Qasim, Mr. Willson, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Wardle, Mr. S. Chetty, Dr. Gour, Mr. Abul Kassim, Mr. J. Mehta, Mr. Gavaparshadsingh, Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. M. K. Acharya and Mr. V. Raju.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BUILDING NOT UNSAFE?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 2.

The Commission of Experts, who have been examining Saint Paul's Cathedral since 1921 will in the course of the next two or three weeks present a detailed report giving the results of their investigations. Regarding the condition of the Cathedral, Experts remark that in their opinion there is no foundation for the suggestions that the building is unsafe and that those visiting or worshiping in the Cathedral incur risk by so doing.

The total amount now subscribed for the Saint Paul's preservation fund exceeds over £215,000.—(B.O.W.)

BRITISH TRUST IN INDIA.

DANGER OF ABANDONING.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S OUTBURST.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer dealing with the future of India in a speech at the "Authors Club" said that there was a real danger of abandoning our trust in India through negligence and our drifting into surrendering our responsibilities and our power to enforce them. That would be more ignoble than military defeat. The future policy or drift could be arrested on two conditions, first that the British people and Parliament recognised their statutory and moral responsibility for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people and decided upon a policy firm, just and progressive, taking account of the masses as well as the intellectual classes; to replace work experiments and hollow compromises that have been bringing us into discredit for the past seven years; secondly we should maintain in India an adequate agency in the form of capable and impartial British officials to give effect to our policy. The Lee report which has been accepted and partly carried out by the present Government endeavoured to safeguard the two security services namely the Indian Civil Service and the Police by providing that half their personnel should remain British. To reconcile the Indian politicians this measure of the Lee report has been practically jettisoned in the case of other great Indian services. That probably meant that this British element would disappear within a generation. These radical changes have been made solely in deference to an Indian oligarchy. The masses have not been consulted. Indeed the changes are contrary to their wishes and interests but Parliament is still the trustee for those interests and it was to be hoped that it would do its duty by them.—Reuter.

INDIAN SITUATION.

SIR W. VINCENT'S LECTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Sir William Vincent in a lecture at Bhanduno on India said that the new Councils on the whole were now working pretty well and produced a better understanding between Britain and Indians. There was still great unrest in India although it was diminishing. The Mohammadans were certainly coming round to the Government-side and a great many of them thought that they were more likely to get justice from the British than from the Hindus. India was now a good deal tired of political agitation and afraid of a possible result on their prosperity. There was a good deal of danger even now, one of the chief being the attempt of bolshevist propaganda in India, although he felt that this doctrine would not acquire any great influence and the measures that the Government was taking would effectually stamp out bolshevist conspiracies. Sir W. Vincent dissented from the views of those who suggested the withdrawing of self-government or the withdrawal of British from India. He urged a loyal and generous development of the reforms. Difficulties were great, but the task was not necessarily hopeless. If there could be an agreement between the three political parties that there should be some continuity of policy towards India as in the foreign policy that would do a great deal to make the British policy in India really stable. He was of opinion that that was the chief requirement at present. India would have self-Government, but time was needed to train the people in defence of the country, teach the electorate and give them experience in democratic institutions and allay bitter religious hostilities.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF I. M. S.

MEMORIAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Anglo-Indian Association has submitted a memorial to Lord Birkenhead against the abolition of the Indian Medical Service in the course of which it points out that the objections to that course and to the formation of a separate Civil Medical Service set forth by the Esher Committee have not been dealt with by the Lee Commission. It is suggested that if the two services must be unified they should be merged in the new Indian Medical Corps to which the officers of the R. M. A. C. might be attached during their tours on duty in India.

CLAIMS OF WAR SERVICE.

With reference to the advertisements for a number of European Officers to be appointed in the immediate future on special terms, Lord Birkenhead is asked to consider the claims of those Assistant Surgeons, who possessed British medical qualifications and have war services to their credit for some of the appointments.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF GREEK PATRIARCH.

TURKISH VIEW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.

Interviewed regarding the Greek protest against the expulsion of the Patriarch, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs said that Government intended to expel everyone subject to the operation of Exchange Convention. The Greeks could still appoint a Patriarch, who was exempt from the stipulations of the Convention. Russia once used the Patriarchate for political purposes and Turkey was not going to allow a repetition of the incident.—Reuter.

DEMILITARISING SHANGHAI

CHINESE AUTHORITIES AGREE

A CIVILIAN FROM PEKING.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Shanghai.—The local Chinese military authorities have agreed to the scheme of demilitarisation of Shanghai and dismantlement of the Woosung forts and appointment by the Peking Government of a civilian as the defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung. The local arsenal will be handed over to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, and all troops will be withdrawn from Shanghai in a few days. —Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFLICT,

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Opium Conference to-day the Indian Delegation submitted a detailed note restating the Indian position. Mr. Clayton declared that India was the only producing country which had signed the Hague Convention and carried out in India the reduced *per capita* consumption of opium to a figure as low or lower than that of European countries and well below the figure agreed to by the Committee of Experts as permissible. The discussion will continue to-morrow. Another sub-Committee has approved of the articles dealing with the establishment of a permanent Central Opium Board.

The Japanese Delegate, Baron Sugimura, made active endeavours to conciliate the Anglo-American views with reference to the fixing of a date on which effective prohibition of use of prepared opium in the far Eastern Territories should commence and on which agreement was not reached. Baron Sugamura yesterday had a lengthy conference with Viscount Cecil and also with the French Delegation, but apparently hitherto no side seems disposed to yield. Pessimism, therefore, prevails again. The outcome of to-morrow's Committee Meeting is uncertain, but it is believed that Mr. Porter is anxious to save fruits of the second Opium Conference.—Reuter.

TERMS OF PROTOCOL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 2.

The terms of the protocols which the British delegation to Geneva Opium Conference has submitted to the Committee of sixteen make it clear that Great Britain, France, Holland and Portugal have now agreed not merely to reaffirm the determination to carry out the Hague Convention as soon as possible, but also to enter into an undertaking that opium smoking within their territories shall be abolished within a definite term of years, provided that the countries producing opium, control their production and consequent smuggling, to the satisfaction of the League of Nations Commission. It is pointed out that the protocols represent far-reaching attempt to meet the point of view adopted by the American delegation to the Conference. Hope is expressed here and in Geneva that it will be accepted as such, particularly as the failure of the American delegation to agree would seriously hinder the success of the second convention on control of drugs—a subject which is of considerably more importance than that of opium smoking and to which it is not related.—(B. O. W.)

"ALTAI MARU'S" LOSS.

60 GUINEAS P. C. TO COVER RISK,

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Sixty guineas per cent. are quoted to cover the risk of the total loss of the Japanese steamer "Altai Maru" from Bombay to Japan which, having caught fire, has been beached off Belawan (Sumatra). The ship carried a cargo of cotton. Holds three and four have burned out, and hold two is burning.—Reuter.

CANADIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

It is announced that Canada is arranging with the London Market to replace a maturing five million sterling loan with short-term sterling Treasury Bills. This is the first Canadian financial operation in London since the war and reflects improvement of sterling exchange.—Reuter.

POPULARISING BIBLE.

106TH ANNUAL MEETING OF BRITISH & FOREIGN SOCIETY.

The 106th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Wilson College Hall yesterday evening under the presidency of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. In the course of his speech H. E. the Governor congratulated Dr. Mackichan an old friend of Bombay for the help he had rendered in translating the Bible in Marathi and appreciated the services of the late Canon D. L. Joshi.

Rev. R. B. Douglas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor, expressed the hope that the Government would no longer stand aloof or show indifference to the principles of Christianity or towards the principles for which the Bible stood.

(A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle")

VERY SERIOUS

TROUBLE IN RY. WORLD

MANAGERS PROPOSE BIG REDUCTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 3.

"Very serious trouble" in the railway world is anticipated by Mr. Cramp, Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen, as the result of the Railway Managers' to-day, refusing the new wage demands of the Union and the Railway Clerks' Association and submitting counter-proposals for big reductions. The Union's programme is far-reaching and the Companies estimate mean increase of wages at £30 million sterling yearly.—Reuter.

OFFICE OF WORKS STRIKERS.

DECISION TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A mass meeting of the Office of Works strikers held to-night decided to resume work forthwith. The declaration was read from a man named Rew who was suspended from his Union and over whose continued employment the dispute arose, undertaking to pay up his lapsed contributions and thereby fall into line with strikers. It was decided to follow their leaders' advice to resume work and give the man an opportunity of carrying out his pledge.—Reuter.

HEAVY GOLD EXPORT FROM AMERICA.

£28,000,000 WORTH IN TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the heavy exports of gold are attracting attention of the press but without arousing nervousness or substantially affecting the markets. Twenty-eight million sterling worth of gold was exported during the months of December and January and financial circles anticipate heavy movements to continue for some time owing to the operation of the Anglo-American financial understanding with the object of fortifying the position of the former preparatory to the return to gold standard since a large proportion of the exports is going to British centres like India and Australia, thus relieving London of the strain and consequently not depressing sterling exchange.—Reuter.

STEEL-DWELLING-HOUSES,

SPECIMENS TO BE ERECTED SHORTLY

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Progress is being made with the idea of steel dwelling-houses, specimens of which will be shortly erected in London and main provincial centres.

The idea was recently opposed by the Building Unions, drawing retort from Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who in a speech last night said that the Unions were afraid of competition, but the public was not going to tolerate obstruction in any form and from any quarter. He was willing to give the Wheatley Act a fair trial provided his opponents treated his schemes in the same manner.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC CENTENARY.

MINISTERS PILGRIMAGE TO MR. CANNING'S MONUMENT.

LEAFIELD, Feb 2.

Argentine Minister and his staff made a pilgrimage to Westminster Abbey this morning to lay a wreath on Mr. Canning's monument on behalf of Argentine Government. In this way the South American Republic commemorates the hundredth anniversary of Canning's Anglo-Argentine Treaty.—(B.O.W.)

[Argentine Republic is a country occupying the greater part of the Southern extremity of South America the first Europeans who visited this country were a party of Spanish explorers in search of south-west passage to the East Indies. Their leader Juan Diaz de Solis was killed (1516.) This led to Spanish revenge and subsequent acquisition.

The struggle for Independence commenced in 1810 and ended in 1825 when on the 2nd of February of that year Sir Woodbrue Parish acting under the instructions of Mr. George Canning signed a Commercial Treaty in Buenos Aires by which the British Government acknowledged the independence of the country.]

YOUNG AUSTRALIA LEAGUE.

140 SCHOOL BOYS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 2.

One hundred and forty Australian schoolboys are at present in London.—They have come under the auspices of the Young Australia League. Some six months will be spent in Europe. Busy programme in London has been fixed for the next few days during which they will visit all the sights and be received by the King, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London and other prominent personages. Next Monday they leave for Paris. After visiting the battlefields of the late war and the principal towns in France Italy and Switzerland the party will return to spend April and May in the British Isles.—(B. O. W.)

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

EXEMPTION HARMFUL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the undersigned leading Dawoodi Bohras have come here in deputation in order to express our profound gratitude to you, Sir, for the publicity that you have given to the views of the leading Bohra gentleman of social and educational standing in the columns of "The Chronicle" of the 2nd instant.

The views expressed by the gentleman meet with our entire agreement and approbation and we beg to state that you Sir have been doing a real service in the cause of the Dawoodi Bohras' advancement by propagating this important question, viz: the application of the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923 to all the charities, funds, trust properties and religious endowments belonging to the community, which, we regret to observe, are at present, extremely mismanaged and the incomes accrued from which is not utilised for the educational and other advancement of the community in the manner that is desirable. It may be stated for your information that *we are the followers of His Holiness Sayedna Taher Saifuddin, whom we recognise as a religious head.*

Unfortunately, a sort of mischievous propaganda detrimental to the best interests of the community is carried on by the interested people that the enforcement of the Wakfs Act to the Dawood Bohra community is with a view to benefit the *Mussalmans* in general in the matter of incomes that may be derived out of the aforesaid Bohra trusts etc., and, therefore, whatever happens, the enforcement of the Act must be stoutly resented. It would be seen from the above, that a section of the Bohra community is *purposely* led astray in the belief that the application of the Act is sought so that the *Mahomedans* and not the *Bohras* will be the sole *beneficiaries* out of the Bohra wakfs trusts etc., and such a mischievous statement is assiduously circulated by the interested people and, therefore, naturally the Bohras of the above class entertaining such beliefs will resent the enforcement.

If a proper and impartial enquiry is made by the Government, we feel sure that the Government will come to no other conclusion than *this* that for the better and the just administration of the Bohra charities etc., and for the advancement of the Bohras, the enforcement of the Wakfs Act is of great importance.

We pray, Sir, that you in "The Chronicle" will do your best to carry out our wishes which are shared by infinitely large number and we trust that the other papers will take the lead that you have given in this important matter.

It is needless to repeat once again that our views are the views of many thousands of Bohras who, if consulted privately and without the disclosure of their identities, will entirely endorse what we have stated here. Expressing our profound gratitude.—Yours etc.,

Feb. 3. DAWOODI BOHRAS.

MULLAJI SAHEB—A TRUSTEE.

In reply to certain questions the leader of the deputation whose letter we publish above and which visited this office yesterday, replied as follows:—

Q.—Will it be proper to say that rendering of accounts of the incomes accrued from the wakfs, trusts and charitable institutions will be against the tenets of the Bohra religion or, in other words, *will be an end* of your religion?

A.—No. It is impossible to conceive such ideas because it has been established, apart from religion, by the usages and customs prevailing in the community that rendering of the accounts has been in vogue and many high priests prior to the forty-seventh Dai have been doing so and this could proved by the Dawat books.

Q.—Are you afraid that some of the trusts and wakfs, if exempted, will not be properly managed?

A.—We do not wish to say anything in disparagement of the present Mullaji Saheb He may be infallible but what guarantee could the community have of proper and equitable management by his successors?

Again, it is not within the possibility of human strength that the present Mullaji Saheb, however, infallible he may be, can successfully and without mismanagement, manage or carry on the administration of 650 *Mosques* and 69 *Gullas* belonging to the community when he has to employ a very large number of Amils (Deputies), say quite 250 with an average pay of rupees 10 to 20 per month for the purpose. It cannot be said that all these deputies are also infallible.

Q.—What remedies would you suggest for the situation?

A.—I would suggest the immediate application of the Mussalman Wakfs Act to the community's wakfs and charitable properties and, in this respect, I would invite your attention to the paragraph 212 of the Hon. Sir Ambrose Marten's Judgment, given in the Chandabhoy *Gulla* Case wherein, the claims of Mullaji Saheb's with regard to infallibility and divine ownership are completely negatived. It is worth while to go through the paragraph.

Q.—It is said that exemption is sought on religious grounds and that it would be a sacrilege to hold Mullaji as a trustee. Are these statements correct?

A.—They are absolutely incorrect, as will be seen from different paras in the Judgment in which the claims set up by the Mullaji Saheb and in support of which Mullaji Saheb's Counsel put in innumerable exhibits, were all disallowed and, therefore, in the face of this Judgment, Mullaji Saheb is not held only an *accountable trustee* but also he is held *responsible* for just management.

Q.—Is it true that many Dawoodi Bohras are siding with the Mullaji Saheb in asking exemption for the community?

A.—No, it is certainly not true. It is quite possible that a number of Bohras are led astray in believing that the application of the Wakfs Act would jeopardise the communal interests and these poor credulous people believe it so and they sign anything given to them without ascertaining whether it is true or false though the intelligent section would never be a party to such a game because they sincerely believe that the interested people have their own axe to grind in the exemption question.

MILLOWNERS AND EXCISE.

(Continued from page 6.)

presentation in his speech and to state that he had devoted four days in April to its study. The net result of that study is that the representation has up to the present remained unanswered. Sir Charles in his speech studiously avoided dealing with the economic arguments for the abolition of the duty brought forward in that representation and which are enumerated below:—

(1) If Excise Duties are to be continued for purposes of revenue, there is absolutely no justification for taxing the production of Indian manufactured cotton piecegoods, whilst jute, silk, woollen, leather and all other manufactured articles are exempt from such taxation.

(2) The ratio of Excise Duty to manufacturing costs which works out to 8.75 per cent. constitutes a crushing burden on the industry.

(3) The subsidiary taxation borne by the cotton mills is disproportionately heavy, and the Bombay mills are subject to heavy Municipal taxation.

(4) Owing to State aid in the form of loans and low rates of interest and other facilities given as regards freights, etc., the Japanese are able to undersell the Indian manufactures even in India. The Excise Duty in fact, unduly fosters Japanese competition.

It is noteworthy that the Commerce Member in his speech avoided making even a passing reference to any of these arguments except the fourth, in connection with which he assured the Legislative Assembly that he was 'watching' the increase in the imports of Japanese piecegoods and yarn. The millowners of India maintain that the position demands effective action and not mere watching if the indigenous Cotton Industry is to escape being seriously crippled.

Duty and Price.

We will now turn to examine the economic arguments on which Sir Charles Innes based his claim for the retention of the Excise Duty.

Sir Charles Innes argued that the price of imported goods regulated the price of Indian made goods, and that if the Excise Duty was abolished without a corresponding reduction in the import duty, the price of Indian goods would remain at the same level. In other words, the consumer would be still paying the Excise Duty, but it would go into the pockets of the millowners instead of into the Government coffers. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made short work of these arguments by quoting the official statistics of prices which proved that there was absolutely no relation between the price of imported goods and price of Indian made goods. Sir Charles Innes' argument was based, presumably, upon certain fallacious assumption contained in Mr. Corbrough's brochure on the Indian Piece Goods Trade, not upon official statistics. An examination of the annual average prices of Indian and English goods for eleven years commencing 1912-13 shows that there is no fixed relation between the prices of imported and Indian made piecegoods. During the period referred to above the annual average price per yard of Indian piecegoods varied between 37 per cent. and 87 per cent. of the annual average price of imported piecegoods and the price per yard varied from 7¼ pies to 37¼ pies. The main factors determining prices of mill made piecegoods are the price of Indian Cotton and the extent of the demand and the purchasing power of the agricultural population of India and not the prices of imported goods.

Sir Charles also put forward the old familiar oft-exploded argument that the abolition of the Excise Duty would not benefit the consumer. The reliability of Sir Charles' statement may be judged from the fact that in a letter received by the Association in November from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy it was stated that he was informed by his Calcutta Salesman that the merchants already desired the "refund of duty" clause in the contracts, but as the goods were sold up to January only, the clause was not wanted. "Under present circumstances," wrote Sir Fazulbhoy, "as the goods are not sold for distant deliveries the insertion of this clause is redundant but *in every case* the benefit of variation in duty on all standing contracts goes to the buyer."

What is more surprising in connection with this argument is that the Commerce Member totally overlooked the 10th Section of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. So far as the existing forward contracts are concerned, it is clear from the Act that in the event of the abolition of the Duty, the millowners would have to refund to the dealers an amount equivalent to the duty on all existing contracts. This would necessarily reduce the price of cloth to the consumer and it obviously follows that the prices for fresh contracts would be regulated accordingly.

It is generally known that the mills are at present working at a loss. If it is impossible to obtain a price sufficient to cover the cost of production it is ridiculous to say that the tax is being passed on to the consumer, and equally ridiculous to say that if the tax was remitted, one and a half crores per year will go into the pockets of the millowners.

If the agriculturist of India will not pay a price for his cloth which is sufficient to pay for the cost of production plus the amount of the Excise Duty whilst the tax is in exisitence, he certainly will not pay a price equal to the cost of production plus 3½ per cent. after the tax is abolished; neither will he be expected, nor can he be made to do so by the millowners of this country. The abolition of the Excise Duty is demanded equally in the interests of the Indian consumer and the indigenous Cotton Industry. If this were not so, the case for abolition would never have had the support of illustrious public men like Gokhale, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Bhupendranath Basu, etc.

In the last debate in the Legislative Assembly, a number of speakers like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Cocke and others made it abundantly clear that the abolition of the Excise Duty was called for in the interests of the masses, and Pandit Malaviya went so far as to say:—

"Well, Sir, I wish that every one who has spoken in this debate and every Member of this House would pin himself to the consideration of only one question which arises in this debate, namely, is the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty which is recommended by the Resolution for the good of the people, or is it not? I pin my faith to that proposition. If it can be established in fair arguments that the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty is not demanded in the interests of the people I will oppose it with all my heart in spite of all that my capitalist and millowner friends urge."

(To be continued.)

FRANCE & VATICAN

EMBASSY TO BE ABOLISHED

CONFIDENCE IN M. HERRIOT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—In the course of a debate on the Foreign Estimates, the Chamber approved by 314 votes to 250, M. Herriot's policy in favour of the abolition of Embassy at the Vatican which was treated as a vote of confidence.

M. Herriot agreed to the inclusion in the Estimates of provission for the Mission to the Vatican to represent Alsace-Lorraine which has a special concord with the Holy See.—Reuter.

29 HOUSES DESTROYED.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Further inquiry into the fire which broke out last night at Kemmendine shows that 29 houses were destroyed. Its origin is said to be a naked lamp which being upset set fire to a stack of straw close by. The total loss is estimated to be Rs. 70,000 and only six of the buildings destroyed are reported to be covered by insurance.

MAHATMA PROCEEEDS TO RAWALPINDI.

KOHAT WORKERS TO MEET HIM AGAIN.

Secretary to Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Delhi, under date Feb. 3rd:

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali are leaving Delhi to-night by the B.B. & C.I. Mail for Rawalpindi. Members of the Khilafat Committee and other Kohat Muslims are coming to meet them. Peshawar and Bannu workers are also coming. Dr. Kitchlew has been requested to join at Lahore.

WORKING SPINNING FRANCHISE.

U. P. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee met on the 31st January, Baboo Purshottam Das presiding. After filling up vacancies in the All India Committee and Provincial Council the franchise question was discussed and it was decided that all spinning accessories be stocked at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares and few other centres and while collecting the Tilak Swaraj Fund special stress be laid on collecting cotton. Later on, the question of organizing a reception committee for the Congress at Cawnpore was taken up and a committee of provincial council members and a few important gentlemen from Cawnpore was formed to organise the said committee and report at the next Provincial Congress Meeting.

Volunteers for Khaddi, Untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity Board were constituted. On 1st Feb. the Provincial Swaraj Party was organised. Pandit Motilal Nehru was elected President and Mr. Jagannath Prasad Treasurer. At this meeting members unanimously appealed to the Swarajists of the Province generally to make franchise successful by spinning themselves and persuading others to do likewise.

The Congress Reception Organisation Committee meets at Cawnpore on the 5th to consider matters relating the Congress arranwements there.

"FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA."

B. C. PAL'S LECTURE IN HINDU COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

"Freedom Movement in India" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, M.L.A. in the Hindu College Hall. The speaker traced the history of how the religious and social revolt towards the middle of the last century took the form of political aspirations of the people in Bengal and was appreciated and followed in other provinces. Mr. Pal characterised the present democracy brought about by the British in India as "copy book democracy", because the British would not tolerate Indian equality in any sense. Political mendicancy resorted by the Indian politicians having failed to achieve the object his countrymen took a stern step by boycotting the Lancashire goods, as at that time the Liberals were in power in England and Lancashire was the home of Liberalism. Government on the other hand tried to crush the intellectual and moral teachings of the leaders with its brute force and the result was the revolutionary movement in India.

He, however, advised his audience to be patient and devote their energies to the nation building work and concluding urged that their next step should be to ask for responsibility, adequate to the power already granted by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing two letters received by me from Mr. Vazirally Bandeally and Dr. M. I. Khatkhatay, withdrawing their candidature from the forthcoming Municipal Bye-election for Mandvi Ward in my favour and also a copy of a letter forwarded to me by Mr. Vazirally Bandeally addressed by him to the President of the Municipal Nationalist Party to similar effect. I shall thank you to publish this letter along with the enclosures so as to inform the public and to guide them in the next bye-election. I also take this opportunity of publicly thanking both Mr. Vazirally Bandeally and Dr. M. I. Khatkhatay for their withdrawing in my favour.

—Yours, etc.,

HAJI EISA HAJI USMAN.

2, Club Road, Byculla

Bombay February 2.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

29th January, 1925.

To

Haji Eisa Haji Usman Esq.,

Bombay.

My dear Haji Eisa,

At the request of Messrs. Hooseinbhoy, Jafferbhoy Lallji Chotani and friends, I withdraw my candidature in your favour and wish you all success in the Bye-election.

Yours sincerely

Sd. Vazirally Bandeally.

Bombay, 28th January, 1925.

Dear Mr. Haji Eisa,

As desired by my friends Mr. Chotani and others, I hereby most willingly withdraw my candidature in your favour which I have announced to stand for the Municipal Bye-election of B Ward in place of late Mr. Bewtra which is to be held on the 16th February 1925, and I sincerely wish you every success.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. M. I. Khatkhatay.

L. M. & S.

To

The President,

Municipal Nationalist Party,

Bombay.

Sir,

Re. 'B' Ward bye-election.

29th Jan, 1925.

As there is one another Muslim Nationalist party-candidate now in field and at the earnest desire of some members of the Party and as I do not wish to jeopardise the strength of the Party, I withdraw my letter of the 22nd instant in his favour, wishing all success to him and to the Party.

Yours faithfully,

Sd. Vazirally Bandeally.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
270, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

BOMBAY : : SWADESHI : STORES : : :
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SHIRTS
Rs. 1-4-0 each.
PYJAMA
OR
SLEEPING SUIT
Rs. 3-0-0 Per Suit.
SOCKS
As. 9 Pair.
TIMES BUILDING, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The speeches which are delivered at the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants's Chamber are always characterised by a high level of the knowledge they display of business and economic conditions and marked by a refreshing pubic spirit and a desire on the part of the Indian commercial community to share with Indian political leaders the burdens and responsibilities of leading the country forward to its goal of self-government. The Government had always got two convenient fictions to fall back upon and to play with viz: firstly, that the agricultural ryots considered them as their natural *Ma Bap*, and secondly, that the commercial community representing the vested interests were opposed to all sort of political agitation and preferred that the entire charge of administrative affairs should continue in the hands of the present bureaucracy. Both of these fictions have been exploded, the former specially through the camaign of Mahatma Gandhi and the latter through the efforts and public spirit of representative institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. All the three speeches delivered on Saturday at the general meeting of the Chamber though dealing with separate topics and couched in different terms are all emphatic on one point at least which is the growing resentment of the commercial community at the indifference and inaction of the Government towards questions which may be considered vital from the standpoint of the interests of the country and the want of trust and confidence in the aims and actions of the Govrnment. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the retiring President of the Chamber, in his wide review of different commercial problems, and specially the currency and exchange policy of the Government, showed how the Government policy was actuated not by any tenderness for the peculiar interests of this country. This was further supported by his scathing exposure of the policy followed by the Government with regard to the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee when he remarked: "Such a step-motherly attitude of the Government with regard to this very important question is extremely significant and no comments are necessary on my part to show the indifference of the Government whenever any genuine and real action is required to help trade and industries". On a par with these two policies is the policy followed with regard to the Purchase of Stores. The Government cannot claim any ignorance of the real wishes and sentiments of the Indian people or even the business interests, for time after time all these have been placed before them in no uncertain manner. With regard to several questions Government come forward with the excuse for their inaction or indifference or opposition that there is no unanimity of opinion and that in the absence of such an unanimity they would prefer to preserve neutrality. This even they cannot do with regard to this particular question, for both the European and the Indian commercial communities are at one on the necessity of changing entirely the Stores Purchase policy of the Government of India. Not only this, but the Legislature has also lent its powerful and practically unanimous support to the insistent claims and demands of the public and yet the Government have failed to act up to what is required of them.

CURRENCY FALLACIES EXPOSED.

Mr. Bomanji, in his vigorous and trenchant manner, exposed the currency fallacies of the Government and showed his utter lack of faith in commissions and committees. His main attack was directed, however, against the unfortunate attempts of the Hon. the Finance Member to mislead the Indian public opinion and the Legislature with regard to a gold standard. Mr. Bomanji showed how England, South Africa and Australia were all bent upon having a gold standard and some of the best authorities on the subject like Dr. Vissitin, Dr. Kammerer, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Goodenough and Mr. McKenna were strongly for the establishment of a gold standard. Sir Basil Blackett sneered at what he called "being tied to the chariot wheels of the Federal Reserve Board" but as Mr. Bomanji showed this sneer was quite out of the place when so many leading authorities on currency and finance have given their opinion quite the other way. If a Committee is at all necessary and if it is to be appointed to go into this and all other questions that Committee must, as an essential condition, consist of a majority of Indian members with an Indian as its Chairman. Mr. Bomanji would not be satisfied with less than this and all who have experience of the working of such Committees will say ditto to him. Mr. Bomanji's adverse criticism of the so-called Finance Committee of the India Office is quite apposite, for it is tremendously unfair and unjust that huge financial transactions should be entrusted to this Finance Committee on which the voice of India is so feebly represented and on which the City banking and commercial interests are so pre-dominant. In connection with the seried attack, both by the retiring President and the incoming Vice-President, of the economic and financial policies of the Government their regret at the neglect of economic and xnancial question by our publicists deserves serious attention. Neither of them should be misconstrued into meaning that politics should be eschewed, for both of them have been taking a leading part in the public life of the country all their life. What they intended to convey, however, is that the pursuit of politics singly has led to the unfortunate neglect of economic and financial subjects which are as integral and necessary parts of a nation's growth and well-being as politics. In fact all the recent pronouncements of Mahatmaji emphsise also this opinion, and Mahatmaji himself is giving the utmost importance to economic questions, in fact his subordinating at the recent session of the Congress and the Kathiawar Conference so-called political questions to the vitally economic problems.

ANTI-INDIAN TREATMENT IN THE COLONIES.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the newly elected President of the Chamber, continued his woeful tale of the last year with regard to the adverse conditions for Indian settlers in the British Colonies. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has always made the Colonial question its own and it was this very public body which passed the resolution of retaliation last year. It was, therefore, but apposite and fitting that the newly elected President should speak strongly on this question and express the feeling of indignation and resentment of the Indian commercial community at the tribulations which their countrymen have to undergo in different parts of the British Empire. The speech of Mr. Karanjia at this general meeting has not, unfortunately, been reported by any paper. Mr, Karanjia gave telling instances from his own experience of travelling in foreign parts to show how the mere fact of one's being an Indian is sufficient to bring down humiliation from authorities in British Colonies and even sometimes in foreign countries. The argument used is very natural that as long as Indians have not got privileges of a self-governing nation in their own country they cannot expect to be accorded these privileges in either self-governing British Colonies or foreign countries. It is a position of helplessness and humiliation. We are not only reminded of this when we consider the question of treatment of our brethern in the Colonies but also when we consider, as Mr. Bomanji asked us to do, the treatment which the Government accords the financial and economic questions in this very land. The Hon. Mr. Sethna rightly said: "The position, in short, of our countrymen in these Colonies is according to the best opinion as hopeless and as bad and undesirable as it can be". A deputation of the Imperial Citizenship Association consisting of leading Indian and Englishmen waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy on this question recently, and the head-lines of some of the papers on the reply of the Viceroy convey all the criticism which should be levelled against it. The head-lines flare with the words "sympathetic". Yes, we are having sympathy, and sympathy in abundance, but we are fairly familiar now with the fact that whenever this word is used we are not to indulge in any useless expectations to avoid future disappointment.

OUTWARD MAILS,

Bombay, February 3.

	For	Steamer	Date	Mails close at
1	England	..		
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered			
3	Japan	S/S Tokushima Maru.	6th Feb. 25.	9 a.m.
4.	China			
5.	" (superscribed)			
6.	Singapore (")			
7	Straits Settlements ..			
8	Mauritius			
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	Karagola	4-2-25.	12 Noon
11	Australia	S/S Maloja, via Dkodi & Colombo.	3rd Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3.

Dara, Jones, Mauritius.
Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.
Jalavihar, Roy, Rangoon.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, 3082 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi, 2157 tons, Captain P H Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 3766 tons, Captain Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.

Homestead, Chapman, New York.
Garada, Hitchings, Rangoon.
Isarco, Banjonovich, Genoa.

Feb. 4.

Ischia, Balta, Genoa.
Kohistan, Gardner, Dunkirk.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Morvada, Mills, Karachi.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
Acme, Vasn, Marmagoa.
Dara, Jones, Karachi.

S S Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain F W Chapman, sailed yesterday from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Isarco:—The Italiana steamer Isarco, 5766 tons, Captain G Banjanovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Ischia:—The M Italiana steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain G G Balta, will sail today from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Kohistan:—The T M Co's steamer Kohistan, 2597 tons, Captain J Gardner, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

LOADING.

Feb. 3.

Steamer Jaladuta for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 3, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shad.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3,823, Colombo, 8/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Atao Maru, 4670, Japan, 6/2, N Y Kaisha.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edwards & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3,553, Japan, 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N.F. O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2, K N and Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 D M T O.
15 Genoa, 4207, Genoa, 15/2, M Italiana.
17 Chanda 3941 Genoa, 5/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rassay, 2584 Dunkirk, 5/2 T M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1,957, Basra, 6/2, M M and Co.
7 Misaki Maru 2555, Kobe 4/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2731, Antwerp, 8/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore, 4,135 Kobe, 6/2, M M & Co
15 Jalarashmi, 2681, Moulmein, N.F., N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Colabu, 3889, Cal, 5/2, M M and Co.
C Navigator 2404 Barcelona N.F. Graham's Trading Co.
C & R Jalajyoti, 2,698, NF, 11/2, S S N Co.
D & E Cl. Macindoe, Calicut, N.F., J. F. and Co.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe 4/2 N Kaisha.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF, N.F., T M Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
N Bamora, 1,878, Basra, 11/2, M M and Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 5th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 5th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Macalia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neidenfels due about 6th February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkert Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shiunho Maru due about 6th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 19th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 3.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—800 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 35 cases bristles, A W S Wise and Co.

For Marseilles:—95 casks wet salted goat skins, H N and Haji Elsa.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—2200 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Ischia for Naples:—2700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—6000 cwts groundnuts, 3999 cwts till seed, 2600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts groundnuts, 50 cwts mustard seed, 1000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 7425 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1500 cwts gram, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—32 bales hemp, R Ramjiwan; 150 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 560 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, The Independent Trading Co; 100 bales hemp, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 14 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Bellfield for Antwerp:—52 bales hemp, R Ramjiwan; 6000 cwts castor seed, 200 cwts niger seed, 5000 wheat, 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 75 bales hemp, G Puransao; 2400 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 11 bales cotton waste, Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 520 bales hemp, S Permanand; 168 bales hemp, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd; 1950 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—3000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 18000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 575 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Naples:—32800 cwts wheat, 1600 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—12 bales cacoons silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 850 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 6500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1820 cwts myrabollams, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd; 1980 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—11000 cwts teel seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kohistan for Aberdeen:—6000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Navigator for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—1 cwt. ivory, J Fiazalli.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—210 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 3.

S S Ahmedi from Busrah, Agents Shariff Hassam and Co:—20 tins ghee, 14059 bundles dates.

From Mahomerah:—19 bundles wool, 9 bundles skins, 18 bundles cotton, 47 bundles leaves, 10 bags gum, 40 bags almond kernels.

From Bushire:—62 bundles skins, 12 bundles wool, 15 bundles carpets, 264 bales cotton, 1190 bags gum, 53 bags almond kernels, 55 bags black seeds, 69 bags almonds, 31 bags poppy seed, 58 cases assofoetida.

From Bunder Abbas:—5 bundles specie, 191 bundles 33 packages 247 cases 23 jottas assofoetida, 8 jottas 104 bundles rose buds, 17 bundles cotton, 41 bundles roovas, 16 bags almond seeds, 223 bags almonds, 124 bags pistaches, 58 bags almond kernels, 453 bags dry dates, 818 bags raisins, 49 bags gum, 227 bags figs, 4 bundles carpets.

S S Jalajyoti from Moulmein Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and Reduced:—47497 bags rice, 82 pieces teak squares, 845 pieces teak posts, 1215 pieces teak posts and planks, 5957 pieces 3913 bundles scantlings.

From Rangoon:—243 bundles gunnies, 453 bags cotton seed, 21803 bags rice.

S S Varsova from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—56 bags almonds, 21 bags quince seed, 1359 bundles 3692 baskets dates, 77 boxes 150 bags specie.

Zak Magic Balm

A boon and a blessing to all who suffer from Diseases of the Skin. The Wonderful healing properties of ZAK MAGIC BALM in all cases of ECZEMA, RASHES, ULCERS, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SORE LEGS, ULCERATED SURFACES, and all SKIN ERUPTIONS have gained the completest confidence of all its users. In thousands of cases ZAK MAGIC BALM has effected cures when other so-called "remedies" have failed. Prompt in action—relief follows with the first application.

Complete instructions in English and 5 Indian languages with every tin.

Known all the world over as the most efficient household remedy for diseases of the skin and all affections resulting from an impure state of the blood.

Sold at all Chemists, Dispensaries and Bazaars.

Now obtainable in large and small size tins.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE

The baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood speedily rob it of its vitality and encourage anaemic conditions. The first signs of this are ragged nerves, general irritability, and a feeling of depression caused by a sluggish liver. Keep your blood pure and combat all disease by taking "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder dissolves all trace of Uric Acid from the blood thereby banishing Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago from the system, and instantly tones up your liver to the highest pitch of vitality.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole Agents

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FRAMJEE & SONS.

14/16, Green Street,

FORT ..... BOMBAY.

HERBERT—An 'Allenburys' Baby
Sketched from a photograph

Baby's Health depends principally upon his food which must be of the correct composition and easily digestible.

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are specially manufactured for infant feeding and long experience has proved that they give the best results in all climates. Fresh stocks are imported every week.

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will be pleased to receive, free of all charge, a copy of 'Infant Feeding & Management.'

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Will bring you a very nice piece of our SILK SUTING (3½ yds. x 54") for 1 Suit – Sure to please you For samples enclose /4/- in Stamps.

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BENARES CANTT. M, 684.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

at a cost of nearly 7 crores gross. On that project I await the orders of the Government of India. Technically and financially it is justified abundantly and the one objection I have heard arises from an incurable local patriotism. It is that Poona, within three hours travel of Bombay, will become merely a suburb of this city thus losing its present proud position of having Bombay as its suburb both political and intellectual.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIFICATION.

The public will naturally ask what advantages they will reap from electrification; and to explain this I omust stray into technicalities. It is an axiom in Railway working that a steam train, with its self-contained power unit, is the cheapest form of transportation for traffic of low density. But a steam engine has a low thermal efficiency and has to be much of its time idle. As traffic increases steam units have to be increased in nearly the same proportion without a substantial decrease in the idle hours. There comes therefore a point where the capital involved both in the cost of engines and facilities to increase a steam service equals the nett cost of the fixed and moving equipment necessary to electrify. At that stage, provided power can be generated at a reasonable figure, it pays to electrify owing to the lower working cost of an electrical service, as with greater through speeds the same amount of work can be done with a smaller equipment of stock, and the power unit, that is, the motor coach, can continue to work throughout the greater part of the 24 hours. Normally, therefore, if values remain fairly constant, the public is insured against an increase of fares and it may even be possible for an Administration to consider a reduction if the volume of traffic increases steadily. The elimination of smoke and steam makes for the comfort of the passengers; higher speeds widen the suburban area tributory to the terminus and lower land values; and ultimately, as density increases, equipment can be justified which tends to eliminate the human factor in operation, making for greater safety. And once a line is electrified, the standing equipment can take one train an hour or 60. So the development of services to meet public needs resolves itself into the elastic and rapid process of providing more rolling stock and possibly sub-station equipment.

Unfortunately though the G. I. P. portion of the link to Bandra is ready for an electric service our neighbours the B. B. and C. I. are not ready and will not be ready till July, I understand, to receive our electric trains into Bandra. The Bandra public making for the Harbour Branch must therefore use a steam service as far as Raoli junction where, thanks to the ready help of the Port Trust, we have been able to arrange a temporary interchange point. It is most disappointing to me that the full benefits of the work cannot be secured to the public from the start.

I have referred to obstacles to the electrification of this line and these applied equally to the scheme as far as Kalyan. For many years my Board of Directors have urged that electrification offered the only permanent solution of the Bombay suburban traffic problem. They were influenced by their close knowledge of local conditions and the development schemes which were being projected for the Island and Salsette a knowledge which perhaps was not shared in the same degree by the ultimate controlling authority of the G. I. P. Railway. There were times in the preparation of our schemes for suburban electrification when there seemed a real danger that the work might be postponed indefinitely on the grounds of finance; but at a critical stage in the consideration of these projects the strong support of your Excellency's predecessor, Sir George Lloyd, was readily afforded to my Board. But for his help, it is doubtful if the works would be in the advanced stage in which they now are.

VOICE OF DOUBTING THOMAS.

Electrical railway operation is, as I have said, Sir, new to India and the voice of the doubting Thomas has been raised more than once. It has been said that its newness to this country involved a large element of risk and that it did not follow that what had succeeded in similar circumstances in other countries would succeed in India. That is true, but it is only part of the truth. It may be that as our electrification extends we shall find difficulties arising which are peculiar to India. Should that be so, it will rest with our technical officers to find the remedy and it may be that India will eventually develop its own electrical traction technique in points of detail. But I am confident that what other railways have been able to do in other countries, the Bombay lines can do equally well. And I make bold to claim that this view is shared by the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Mr. Hindley, who is ever ready and anxious to see modern methods introduced on the railways under his control.

Throughout the preparation of these schemes and their execution we have been fortunate in our Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Merz and McLellan, whose representatives, Mr. Lydall and Mr. Gill, I am glad to say, are here to-day, and the Contractors Messrs. The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., and Callender Cable Co., for the overhead equipment and cables; The English Electric Co., for the equipment of the coaches, Messrs. Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, Ltd. and the Metropolitan Vicars Electrical Export Co. for sub-stations and switchgear Transformers and Convertor Sets respectively and Messrs. Cammell Laird and Company for the rolling stock have served us well. For our Engineering and Carriage and Wagon staff the work has been new, but they have succeeded, not without anxious moments, in working to a schedule which left little margin for error. To them, under Mr. Symons, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Barnett, Acting Chief Engineer, and Mr. Flatt, Acting Carriage and Wagon Superintendent is due great praise.

It remains for me now to express to your Excellency the gratification felt by my Board and the Administration in this country that you, Sir, have seen fit to perform the opening ceremony of a work which is so closely linked with the development of the capital of the Presidency. To-day marks a new phase in Indian Railway working and although the electrification for the moment extends only to the short length of 9 3/4 miles both the Bombay lines are busily engaged in electrifying the whole of their suburban areas. There is not a railway man in Bombay who does not feel proud that the Bombay lines should give the lead in introducing modern methods of transportation to India, and that we should have the good fortune to be launched upon our new venture by your Excellency.

My Board desire me to express the hope that you, Sir, will be pleased to accept as a personal momento of this occasion the bell push before you and that it will serve to remind your Excellency in the years to come that it was during your tenure of office in the Bombay Presidency that our methods of handling suburban traffic drew level with the most advanced methods of other countries.

I have now to ask your Excellency to declare the Harbour Branch extension and its electrification open for public use and to signal the Sub-station at Wadi Bunder to throw the conductor wire into circuit so that the public service may commence.

SPEECH OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, then said:—

"Your Excellency,—It is a great pleasure to me to be present on this occasion as the representative of the Government of India so that I may associate that Government with the invitation given to Your Excellency by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, to declare this new electrified railway open for public use.

I wish also to associate the Government of India with the expressions of gratification used by Mr. McLean in connection with Your Excellency's kindness in coming here to-day to perform this ceremony. It is an indication of the keen interest which Your Excellency takes in efforts now being made to improve transportation conditions in and around Bombay, and a demonstration, if any were needed, of the co-operation which exists between the Government of India and Your Excellency's Government in furthering the interests of the people of Bombay and the neighbourhood.

The completion of this extension and the opening of the new electric service are of deep significance not only in its bearings on the transportation problems of Bombay but to the whole of the railways of India. In many countries and in many great cities railways worked by electric traction are a common place of every day life and a vast amount of experience in connection with the technique of electric traction has been built up and is available for use in this country. Its introduction has, however, almost invariably been accomplished by changes in the economic life of the users, and it is this aspect of the matter which is no doubt of supreme interest to those responsible for the affairs of Bombay. Rapid transit between heart of the city and residential areas outside, provided the cost is within the means of the ordinary citizen, is a powerful factor in the life of a city. It enables those working in the crowded areas to live in comfort where the air is cleaner, space is cheaper, and opportunities exist for healthy open air recreation. It is responsible for greater efficiency, better health and a saner outlook generally. When combined as in the case of Bombay with a well-ordered scheme of development it affords promise of the greatest possible benefits to the prosperity of the city and its people.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that the Government of India now see the completion of this first step in the work to be done in providing Bombay with the transportation equipment which every modern city requires. To the G.I.P. Railway Coy. is due the conception of the scheme, the dogged advocacy which resulted in its acceptance and the strenuous persistence in overcoming the many technical and other difficulties in its execution. The Railway Board wish to take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the energy and skill of Mr. McLean and his officers in bringing the work to a successful completion. Although as I have said there is a great body of experience available in other countries in electric traction problems, and although the wide experience of Messrs. Merz and McLellan, which I also wish to acknowledge, has been freely placed at the disposal of the Company, Indian conditions provide their own special problems and great tribute is due to those on whom fell the duty of adapting this modern system of transportation to the special needs and exigencies of Bombay and of overcoming the physical and other difficulties inherent in a project of this magnitude.

FINANCING BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

It would perhaps be a culpable omission on my part if I did not add to the information which Mr. McLean has already furnished by stating that the financing of this scheme has been undertaken solely by the Government of India. While as in duty bound Mr. McLean has taken full credit to the G.I.P. Railway Coy., for the initiation and completion of the scheme, he has, I hope, unwittingly given an impression that the Government of India required a great deal of urging to come forward with the necessary finance. Well, Sir, history will not allow me to contest the point with great vigour, but I think it is right that I should call to mind the fact if for a period the Government of India showed some timidity in allotting a sum amounting to some 8 crores for the execution of these schemes, it had good reason for that timidity which might perhaps preferably be termed caution. The history of Indian Railways for the last ten years affords an object lesson which those who are responsible for railway administration cannot afford to overlook and which I hope will be given its proper values by our successors. The seeds of insolvency, sown with regularity for many years past under an inelastic system of finance sprang rapidly into growth under the artificial stimulus of the war period, and nearly produced disaster. In the year 1921-22, but for exceptional measures taken by the Government of India the railways of India taken as a whole would have shown a deficit of more than 9 crores, while evidence was rapidly accumulating that owing to the parlous state of equipment they were unable to meet the normal demands of public traffic. Individual railways like the G.I.P. Railway formerly one of the most prosperous of our national railways were barely able to meet their working expenses from their gross earnings and practically the whole of the interest on their capital had to be met from general revenues. If in conditions of this nature the Government of India itself faced with an annual deficit, hesitated to embark on projects of this kind entailing new and unknown possibilities of inaccurate estimating I do not think any reasonable man will lay serious blame at their door.

But happily these conditions have passed away and as the result of a combined attack on the problem by all railway administrations we have achieved a position of solvency. We believe that the great administrative reform recently adopted by the Government of India with the full approval of the Legislative Assembly under which the Railway Finances are now separated from the General Finances of the country and under which it is now possible to arrange finance in accordance with practical needs instead of being dependent on the exigencies of the general budget, will provide a safeguard for the future against the development of a tendency to insolvency such as was witnessed during the period I have referred to.

The rehabilitation of our railways, however, must take time for it not only means restoring them to their former efficiency but bringing them up to the standard required by modern conditions and the work of which we are now witnessing the completion is one of the many efforts towards that end. All over India this great work is proceeding and the energies of all railway administrations are directed under the general control and supervision of the Railway Board towards the provision of the most efficient means of transportation to meet the needs of travellers and of trade.

GOOD SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that while the provision and maintenance of railway communications has for many years been under the special care of the Central Government the introduction of Reforms and the Devolution Rules under the Government of India Act place the responsibility for this subject entirely on the shoulders of that Government. The emphasis which has frequently been laid on our intentions to work the railways as a commercial concern and the embodiment in our recent financial reorganization of an obligation to pay a regular contribution or dividend to the general finances has given rise in some quarters to apprehension that in future we may pay more attention to the securing of profits than to giving the public the conveniences they require. I should, however, like to make it clear that the railway business has this peculiar characteristic in common with other commercial undertakings, that its best guarantee of steady and adequate profits is consideration for the needs of its clients. The key-note of a profitable railway investment is good service to the public, and if this is not always clearly understood by those who deplore the spirit of commercialism now rapidly growing up in our railway administrations I should like to emphasise it and to say that the Railway Board place the rendering of efficient public service in the fore-front of their policy.

To the city of Bombay, to its vast population, and to Your Excellency's Government I wish to give the assurance of the Government of India that the efforts towards the improvement in their transportation services now being made by both the great administrations entrusted with the management of railways here, namely, the G.I.P. Railway and B.B. & C.I. Railway will receive the most sympathetic and energetic consideration by the Railway Board. The Railway Board looks upon it as an integral part of its great responsibilities to co-operate with Local Governments in their desire to improve communications, and we shall always be ready to receive, and, if possible, act upon suggestions for improvements and developments. Where, as in Bombay, we can progress with transportation facilities hand in hand with great schemes of local development we shall look upon it as an obligation to do so and to see to it that in so far as a remunerative investment of Central Railway funds is attainable, the necessary schemes will be carried out.

I have now only to wish success to this new project and to express my confidence that it will prove to be of real and material benefit to the citizens of Bombay."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor in reply amidst applause said:—

Mr. McLean, Mr. Hindley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The ceremony which I am asked to perform to-day marks the commencement of an entirely new development of transport facilities in and around Bombay, and I much appreciate your invitation to me to come here and open what is modestly described as the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway. Great enterprises often start from small beginnings, and, although the length of line which is now being opened is only ten miles, the significance of the change from the ordinary steam engine to the modern methods of electric traction must strike the imagination of the least imaginative among us. I heartily endorse the tribute paid by Mr. McLean to the foresight and enterprise of the Tata Company, which alone has made this development possible. The idea of supplying power to Bombay from the water which used to run to waste from the areas of heavy rainfall on the Western Ghats was one full of great possibilities, and Bombay owes a debt of gratitude to the Company which has turned this idea into an accomplished fact.

This is the first line of electrified railway in India, and, as usual, Bombay is giving the lead to other parts of this country in the matter of communications, as it did about a hundred years ago. Before the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone the journey to Poona was a very difficult one, and a portion of it was thus described by Bishop Heber:—

"From Gemposlee I walked up the Bhor Ghat four and a half miles to Khandalla, the road still broad and good, but in ascent very steep so much so, indeed, that a loaded carriage or even a palanquin with anybody in it can with great difficulty be forced along it. In fact, every one walks or rides up the hills, and all merchandise is conveyed on bullocks and horses. The ascent might, I think, have been rendered by an able engineer much more easy. But to have carried a road over these hills at all considering how short a time they have been in our power, is highly creditable to the Bombay Government."

The new road started by Elphinstone was completed by his successor, Sir John Malcolm, who opened it in November 1830, by which time, although the work was not quite finished, it was possible to drive down it in a carriage; a few years later Bombay, with its usual enterprise, led the way by having a regular mail cart running from here to Poona, the first of its kind in the whole of India.

The next important stage in the improvement of our communications was the formation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1849. The capital of the new Company was half a million pounds, with power to increase this to one million in case it was found possible to carry the line beyond Kalyan to the foot of the Ghats. The new Company lost no time in getting to work, and by 1853 the first railway line in India, Bombay again taking the lead, was completed from here to Thana. Ten years later the railway by a marvellous feat of engineering, was carried over the Ghats, Bombay was linked up with Poona by rail, and the journey, which in the old days lasted for 24 hours and cost £6, was reduced to a period of 6 hours and a fare of a few rupees. Those of us who are called upon to make the journey fairly frequently now look forward with eager anticipation to the time when Mr. McLean's forecast will become a fact, and we shall be able to reach Poona in a direct run of three hours. Who knows whether in a few years' time, perhaps, as is hoped, even in 1927, we shall not find ourselves adopting a still more modern means of transport, and welcoming in Bombay, or at any rate in the Presidency, the first airship to arrive in India?

For most of us here, however, the great value of the new scheme of electrification lies in its importance for the proper development of suburban traffic. It has been calculated that, allowing for the normal expansion of such traffic, it might be possible, at very considerable expense, to meet all probable requirements for the next

ten years with the present system of steam haulage, but about that time the density of traffic would again begin to exceed the capacity of the Victoria Terminus, even if it were largely increased in size so as to allow of the use of six platforms for suburban traffic alone. For the reasons so clearly explained by Mr. McLean, the electric trains can be run at much more frequent intervals, and although the present capacity of the Victoria Terminus is only 8 trains per hour in each direction, this number can be raised by remodelling and electrification to no less than 45. These are very remarkable figures, and they are simple enough to impress those who take no interest in the technicalities of electric traction, but judge, as the public generally and naturally does, by results. Those of us who are familiar with the great suburban systems around London will see that we are gradually solving the problem of the business community here in the same way as has been done there, and we have every reason to hope that, before long, thousands of our business-men will be able to live right out in the country and to reach their offices from their homes in thirty or forty minutes.

Speaking for myself and my Government, I must say that we welcome most cordially this great expansion of transport facilities in suburban Bombay on account of its reaction on our various schemes of improvement and development. It is obviously useless to provide wide areas for housing purposes unless you can show to the people who are expected to live there that rapid and convenient means of reaching their places of business will be provided. I desire therefore, to take this opportunity of thanking the administration of the G.I.P. Railway, and also the Railway Board, for all they have done to bring this scheme to fruition, and for the manner in which they have co-operated with us. Without their assistance our development and improvement schemes could not have been pushed forward with the same rapidity and confidence and, as these schemes are gradually brought to a successful issue, I am sure we shall all very willingly and gratefully give that share of the credit which is due to the railways for their cordial help and co-operation.

I congratulate Mr. McLean and all the engineers and contractors associated with this scheme on the success with which they have carried out the work, in spite of many difficulties, according to the timetable they had set before themselves. We can easily understand that, in a work of construction of such magnitude and novelty to India, many unexpected problems must have arisen which required high technical skill and long practical experience for their solution, and I am sure you will all join with me in expressing the cordial appreciation of the public and the Government of Bombay of the efforts which have been brought to such a successful termination.

Gentlemen, I accept with gratitude this charming memento of what will be to Bombay a historic occasion. In years to come, it will indeed be a matter of great pride to me to remember that I had the privilege of inaugurating the first electric system of transport in India. It must always be a matter of keen gratification to the first City of India that the most advanced system of handling traffic was introduced in Bombay, and to you, Mr. McLean to your officers, to the firms and to the individuals you have mentioned, I express my sincere thanks that, through their indefatigable efforts, and yours, I am able to-day to perform a function which gives evidence, not only to India, but to the world, that India is keeping abreast of all Western methods of modern transportation.

I now have much pleasure in declaring the Harbour Branch extension open for public use, and in giving the signal which will enable this public service to commence.

TRAVEL BY ELECTRIC TRAIN.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson accompanied by the railway officers, contractors' representatives and the Advisory Committee then travelled to Kurla by the electric railway train. They were followed by the guests by another electric railway train. The compartments provided to the guests were all of the third class pattern and the high folks who travelled had an interesting and unique experience for well nigh an hour in regard in the third class compartments, what they are and what it is to sit in them. There are nine stations between Victoria Terminus and Kurla, a distance of ten miles which took 17 minutes of continuous run to reach. The stations are:—(1) Musjid, (2) Sanchurst Road, (3) Dockyard, (4) Reay Road, (5) Cotton Green, (6) Sewree, (7) Gowari, (8) Kolwada and (9) Kurla.

H. E. and Lady Wilson returned after about 50 minutes while the guests' train arrived a few minutes later. The whole function was over by 1-45 p.m.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

GOVERNOR'S IMPRESSION.

Requested by the Associated Press to state his impressions of his trip in the first electric train of the G.I.P. Railway between Bombay and Kurla this afternoon, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, who regretted his inability to write down his impressions owing to a number of engagements he had to fulfil said that he found what all he saw very interesting; and added that the electrification was a great achievement and should prove beneficial to Bombay.

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Messrs Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras, are distributing the sum of Rs. 1,500 among purchasers of
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
At least one bottle in every despatch will have a half currency note of Rs. 50, 10 or 5, in the wrapper. If you find it you will get the other half from the Company. Even if you don't find a note there is more than your money's worth in a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm
THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY
for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, headaches, sprains, strains—all aches and pains.
Out of the 150 notes sent away there are yet 132 to be found. You may find one or more of them.
BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY - - - - - -
- - AND LOOK FOR YOUR NOTE
R. N. 8. L. B. O. 8

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